

GENERAL



ADVERTISER.

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1816.

No. 14—890.

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Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS.

Are **TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS**
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance;
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

Public Sale.

Will commence at Queens Town, on MONDAY,
2d day of December next, if fair, if not the next
fair day, the sale of a part of the Personal Estate
of Charles Hobbs, deceased, consisting of

A variety of House and Kitchen Furniture, a
handsome new Gig; saddle, carriage and work
Horses; farming implements of every sort; about
150 Sheep, and about 100 head of Cattle, among
which are several yokes of well broke Oxen.—
And will commence on the MONDAY after-
wards at the same place, the sale of a large and
well chosen collection of DRY GOODS and
GROCERIES, left by the deceased but a few
days before his death, and since appraised at about \$6000. The sales will be continued from
day to day till the property is all sold. A credit
of six months will be given on sums above five
dollars, for the payment of which good security
will be required. For sums not exceeding five
dollars the cash must be paid. Sale to com-
mence at 10 o'clock.

ANNA HOBBS, adm'tress.
N. M. HOBBS, adm'tor.
Queen Anns county, Nov. 25. (26) 2

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Dorchester
County Court,

The subscriber will sell publick sale, at Wm. Flint's tavern in Cambridge, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 4th day of December next, a Lot of
LAND, on the Tranquaken road, about 3 1/2
miles from Cambridge, containing about 64 a
cre and 3 1/2 of an acre of Land, being part of a
tract of Land, commonly called "Indian Lot,"
otherwise called "Ware Neck," late the property
of Isaac Charles, deceased, and purchased by
said Charles from Margaret Sprigg.—About 20
acres of this Lot is cleared and enclosed and is
very fertile, the balance is in wood.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or
purchasers shall, at the time of the sale, pay to
the subscriber one third of the purchase money,
and shall bind to the subscriber as trustee,
with approved security, for paying one other third
part within six months with interest, and the
remaining third, part within 9 months, with in-
terest from the day of sale.

As the above Lot is sold for the payment of
the purchase money thereof due from Isaac
Charles, deceased, and his securities, the pur-
chasers are requested to exhibit their
claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Office
of the Clerk of Dorchester county court, within
six months from the aforesaid day of sale.

J. CHAPLAIN, Trustee.
Cambridge, Nov. 12.—4

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY,
10th day of December next, on the premises, a
House and Lot in the town of Easton, situated
below the Brick Row of buildings, commonly
called Earle's Row, lately occupied by Thomas
Wood, deceased. This property will be sold on a
credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser
giving bond with approved security, bearing in
terest till paid. The sale will take place at ten
o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

PATRICK M'NEAL.
Nov. 26.—3

Houses & Lots for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, under and in
virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor
of Maryland, for the benefit of the creditors of
the late John Harwood, of Talbot county, deceased,
on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of December,
at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all the REAL PROPERTY of the said John Har-
wood, on Washington street, in the Town of
Easton, consisting of the Dwelling Houses and
Lots, that he purchased from the late James Earle,
Esq. in his life time, as Trustee for the
creditors of Hugh Martin, deceased, and that he
held and occupied, at the time of his death.

This property will be sold on a credit of twelve
months, the purchaser or purchasers giving
bonds with approved securities for the purchase
money, payable with interest from the day of sale
—when all the purchase money and the interest
thereon shall be paid, a deed will be executed,
conveying to the purchaser or purchasers and
his, her or their heirs, all the property by him,
her or them bought, free and discharged from
all claim of the executors of James Earle afore-
said, and the heirs of John Harwood. By the de-
cree aforesaid, the Creditors of John Harwood
are required to exhibit their claims, with the
vouchers thereof, to the Chancery office, with
in four months from the day of sale, of which
they are requested to take due notice.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee,
for the creditors of John Harwood.
Nov. 36. 3

LAND FOR SALE.

Will sell my Farm in Talbot county, con-
taining about 150 acres, about 100 acres
of which is well timbered, principally white
oak, the rest arable, and produces corn, wheat,
and clover, equal to any Lands on the fresh wa-
ters in Talbot county. There is on the pre-
mises a two story dwelling house, finished above
and below; kitchen, smoke house, corn house,
granary and stables, in pretty good repair.

One third of the purchase money must be paid
down, the other two thirds in three annual equal
instalments, with interest thereon. Should this
Land not be sold at private sale before the 20th
day of April next, it will then be offered at pub-
lic sale.

JOSEPH DARDEN.
November 19.—3

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

[FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.]

We have been favoured with the pe-
rusal of two letters from a young officer
in the Mediterranean, a native of Rich-
mond, to his particular friend, which
breathes so inquisitive a spirit, and such
admirable sentiments, and contain such
views of the places he has visited, that
we do ourselves the pleasure of making
the following extracts for the amusement
of the public.

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per square.

cription of Calais, which he reached after
dark, and left before day light.

From Malta we sailed two days after
we anchored, steered for Palermo, off
which place the Java, Erie, and Ontario,
joined us. The latter vessel we des-
patched to Mahon, while we touched at
Algiers and Tunis. At the former
place we received orders to join Commo-
dore Shaw, in Gibraltar. We therefore
made sail without anchoring, and on the
4th of July anchored at Malaga. We
dressed ship, manned the yards, and fired
a salute in commemoration of the glori-
ous events. Having caught 26 turtle
the day before, we made a mess for all
hands, and served a double allowance of
wine and grog. When the loud peal of
our cannon, and the hearty cheers of our
brave fellows, proclaimed amidst desots
and slaves, a free, a great, and happy people,
my soul swelled with an enthusiasm,
one glow of which I would not barter
for every selfish enjoyment.

I am pleased to find the prosperity of
the navy still increasing. The Dutch
Admiral, to whom I carried several pa-
pers from the captain, told me we ranked
the first in the world, and that the Amer-
ican navy was the finest profession for a
youth that the world afforded. It is, in-
deed, a glorious service, and I am devoted
to it, life and soul.

Naples Bay, Aug. 21 1816.

We have been at anchor here since
the 24th of July, without the occurrence of
any remarkable circumstance, save an
eruption of Vesuvius on the 7th. What
has been the nature of the result of Mr.
Pinkney's demand, we are left to con-
jecture. Whatever they are, it is reported
among us, that the king has acquies-
ced in their justice. The squadron, with
the exception of the schooner Hornet,
are all here, making a formidable ap-
pearance, not altogether to the relish of
the Italians. We expect every moment
to sail; I believe only waiting the deci-
sion of a court martial to be made pub-
lic. Most probably we shall sail for
Messina, thence to Syracuse for the ar-
rangement of our hospital, thence we
shall pay a visit to the Barbary powers.
Our business there being settled, we will
go into winter quarters, very probably at
Syracuse. What ship will return, I
know not. My determination still re-
mains unaltered as to continuing in the
Mediterranean. There appears no pro-
bability of active service in the home
station; and such service is so evidently
indispensable to improvement, there can
be no alternative than the adoption of
such an advantageous opportunity.

I have been highly gratified and de-
lighted in visiting many of these curiosi-
ties, which my short stay when we were
here last summer, prevented my seeing.
The king's palace at Portici, the ruins
of Baia, museum, &c. were all sources
of renewed pleasure and satisfaction.
The palace was superbly decorated by
Murat, and shows, among its finest orna-
ments, his portrait with that of Joseph
Bonaparte, his wife and children; that of
Napoleon and his mother; specimens of
exquisite execution. The apartments
are all superb; that of madame Murat
particularly. The gardens are decor-
ated with equal taste and magnificence
—museum of Naples produces some
collections in painting and sculpture;
former are modern, and from the
hands of the best masters in Europe;
among them, some productions of Raphae-
l, M. Angelo, &c. The statues are
mostly from Pompeii and Herculaneum
—a few from home. They are num-
erous, some equestrian, colossal; besides
many busts.

The ruins of Baia require a longer
description. We obtained permission to
go in one of the ship's cutters, so we
had nothing to hurry us. We got a
guide from Puzzoli, and passed by Ca-
figula's bridge, 13th arches of which are
still above water. It was intended to
join Baia and Puzzoli, but it was never
completed except by boats and spars,
which were soon washed away.

We passed in sight of Mount Barba-
ra, where the Romans got their Falernian
wine, of which we read so much par-
ticularly in Horace. We landed where
Port Julia formerly stood, which was
destroyed at the same time that Solfatara
sunk by the sudden appearance of Mont
Nuevo, which filled up its mole, of
which some remains are still seen. Lo-
cian lake where were preserved the fine
oysters for the luxurious Romans. A
bout a mile beyond this is lake Avernus,
of which the ancients give such a horrid
description. It is now a harmless lake, re-
markable only for the ruins on its bor-
ders. A temple of Apollo still remains
on one side; its venerable ruins, moss
grown still defying time and weather.
On the opposite shore to the temple, is
the grotto of the Sibyls, as remarkable
as the story of its priestesses.—
We entered a cavity at the foot of a high
hill, and descending gradually about 40
yards, were conducted by our guides,
each having a torch, down a gloomy nar-
row passage hewn in a rock. I assure
you, had I been at a ¹ inclined to super-
stitious fears, this was ² as fair a subject

to exercise them as any you can well
conceive. We soon arrived to water,
when on the backs of our guides we were
transported to the baths of the priestesses.

the appearance of which was no
more inviting than the other compartments.
We retired through another avenue equ-
ally difficult and disagreeable, leading
thru' the hill. We were next arrested
in our progress by Nero's baths. After
made sail without anchoring, and on the
4th of July anchored at Malaga. We
dressed ship, manned the yards, and fired
a salute in commemoration of the glori-
ous events. Having caught 26 turtle
the day before, we made a mess for all
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for every selfish enjoyment.

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the navy still increasing. The Dutch
Admiral, to whom I carried several pa-
pers from the captain, told me we ranked

the first in the world, and that the Amer-
ican navy was the finest profession for a
youth that the world afforded. It is, in-
deed, a glorious service, and I am devoted
to it, life and soul.

With the loss of 150 killed and wounded,
Wayne demanded a court martial, who
after examining the evidence, acquitted
him with honor. On the fourth of Oct-
ober, 1777, was fought the battle of Germantown,
in which he greatly signalized himself. Gen. Washington in his letter
to Congress, speaking of his conduct at
the battle of Monmouth, (fought June
28, 1778,) says: "I cannot, however,
forget, nor bear mentioning Brig. Gen. Wayne,
whose good conduct and bravery, thro'-
out the whole action, deserves partic-
ular commendation." On the 16th July,
1778, he carried Stony Point by assault,
and took 343 prisoners; on this occasion
he was wounded in the head by a mus-
ket ball. Supposing the wound to be
mortal, he desired his aids to carry him
forward and let him die in the Fort.
Congress, in consideration of his brave,
prudent, and soldier-like conduct voted
him a gold medal emblematic of that e-
vent. In the campaign of 1781, he bore
a very conspicuous part, evincing on all
occasions great coolness and presence of
mind, and the most undaunted bravery—
that at James' River, on the 6th July,
deserves particular notice. Intending
to strike Cornwallis's rear guard with
800 of his brigade (chiefly Pennsylvanians)
and some light infantry, he was de-
ceived by a countryman, believing that
the main body of the British had crossed
over, pushed forward, & to his surprise,
discovered the British army, 4,000 strong,
drawn up ready to receive him. He instantly
conceived that the only mode of extricating himself from this
perilous situation was by boldly attack-
ing and engaging them for a while, and
then retreating with the utmost expedi-
tion. He pressed on with the greatest
intrepidity. His whole force with which
he began to engage the British, at no
greater than 23 yards, did not exceed 500
men. After behaving with heroic bra-
vory for a time, they fled about, and
leaving their cannon behind, hurried off
the field in haste, towards some light in-
fantry battalions, that by a rapid move
had arrived within half a mile of them.
Lord Cornwallis, strongly impressed
with the idea, from the strangeness of
the circumstance, that it was only a feint
of Fayette's to draw him into an ambu-
sade, declined a pursuit. In 1782,
Wayne was dispatched by Gen. Wash-
ington to take command of the forces in
Georgia, and on the 1st of May, he de-
feated Col. Brown near Savannah, and
dispersed the troops under his command.
Brown, the unsuccessful, was consider-
ed by Gen. Greene as one of the best of
officers belonging to the British troops.—
On the 24th June, a large body of Cre-
dents surprised and made a furious at-
tack on Wayne, and for a few minutes
possessed themselves of his two fire
pieces; which, however, he possessed
himself of, and completely routed the
Indians. After the peace, Wayne re-
turned to his farm in Chester county, but in 1783
was returned a member of Chester
county to the Convention of Pennsyl-
vania, that, on 2d of September, 1789, rat-
ified the present constitution of Penn-
sylvania, but to which his name does not
appear, although he was in favor of the
present federal constitution of the United
States.

BIOGRAPHY.

GENERAL WAYNE.

Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne was born
in Chester county, in the year 1745.—
His father was a respectable farmer, and
prior to the Revolution served as a Re-
presentative in the Assembly of Penn-
sylvania. Wayne's grandfather bore a
captain's commission under King Wil-
liam, at the battle of the Boyne, which was
fought July 1st, 1690.—In 1773, Anthony Wayne succeeded his father as a
Representative for Chester county, and was
of material service in preparing the
way for the firm and decisive part which
Pennsylvania took in opposing the unjust
demands of the mother country. In
1775, he was appointed to the command of
a regiment, which his abilities, high
character, and ardent attachment to the
liberties of his country enabled him to
raise. In the same year he was detached
under Gen. Thompson in Canada.—
Thompson being defeated, wounded, and
taken prisoner, Col. Wayne, tho' wounded,
displayed great gallantry and good
conduct in bringing off the scattered and
broken bodies of troops. In the cam-
paign of 1776, he served under General
Gates at Ticonderoga, and evinced great
bravery as well as skill as an engineer.
At the close of the campaign, he was
promoted to the rank of a brigadier general.
At the battle of Brandywine (fought
11th Sept. 1777,) he fought with his usu-
al bravery, and for a long time opposed
the progress of the enemy at Chad's
ford. Immediately after the defeat of
the Americans, Washington detached
Wayne with his brigade to harass the
enemy by every possible means. In con-
sequence of those orders, Wayne hung
on the British rear until the night of the
17th Sept. when the British being en-
camped at Trydrifin, and Wayne en-
camped near Paoli tavern, about 3 miles
in the rear of their left wing, he was sur-
prised and attacked by Gen. Gray, with
fixed bayonets, and obliged to retreat

Gen. St. Clair having resigned the
command of the Western army, ge-
Wayne, in 1792, was appointed by gen.
Washington to succeed him. Wayne's
army was composed of new levies, who
with difficulty could be brought to submit
to that strictness of discipline, neces-
sary to be preserved, in order to com-
pact the arts of their wily foe, flushed
with their recent victory of the 4th No-
vember 1791. Wayne however tri-
umphed over all the difficulty he had in
encountering, and on the 20th Aug. 1794,
defeated the Indians with great slaughter
at the Miami near the Glaze, and de-
stroyed all their huts and corn, with the
loss of about 107 officers and men killed
and wounded. Captain Campbell and
Lieut. Fowles being among the
slain. This signal defeat compelled the
Indians to enter into a treaty of peace.

December 25, 1796, he closed a life
of peril and glory, in a hut at Presque
Isle, aged about 51 years, and was buried
on the shore of Lake Erie. A few
years afterwards, his remains were
taken up by his son, Isaac Wayne, esq.
and interred in the grave yard of Rad-
nor meeting house, in Chester County,
near those of his ancestors, and by
direction of the Cincinnati, an elegant
monument of white marble was erected
over his honored remains, in the pres-
ence of the members of that society, a
numerous body of volunteer cavalry, and
a large concourse of private citizens
from the city of Philadelphia and the ad-
jacent country for many miles around.

TO BE LEASED,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The following property in Cambridge, viz:
A large brick house at present occupied by The
Miss Ford, as a tavern. Also a large brick house
at present occupied by Mrs. Bradshaw, as a
tavern. Also a dwelling house and shop occu-
pied by Mr. Sloan, hatter.

JOSEPH B. MUSE.

September 24

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.

By the arrival of the Sarah & Hannah, Capt. Crofts, in 24 days from Laguira, we obtain the following verbal intelligence: McGregor (who has been shot dead three several times) was alive and active, and at the head of the Patriot troops in Barcelona, where they were completely successful. The royalists' troops were defeated under Morales, who attempted to defend the place, and had retreated to Cumana—where they were joined by a corps under the command of a general Lopez. The Patriots pursued them so closely that 200 of the King's troops were surrounded and taken prisoners. The Patriots then commenced the siege of Cumana with every expectation of taking it. The cause of Independence was successfully every where. While Captain Crofts lay off Cumana, the flashes of musketry were distinctly seen at night. The S. & H. took off about 200 individuals from the city—Cumana is a city of Terra Firme, South America, and defended by a strong Castle—South Pat.

Persons of information and judgment all agreed that the Royal cause was tottering, and must shortly fail, never to rise again—The Royalists still held out in Cumana; but had been so much distressed for provisions, as to kill their horses and mules for subsistence. They were still in possession of a part of the Island of Margarita also, where the same scarcity prevailed. The Patriot forces had gained foothold in Barcelona, Carepao and Cronoko. A verbal report prevailed at Laguira, that the Independent army, assembled in the vicinities of Barcelona and Cumana, was estimated at near 10,000 men; whilst the Royalists, under Morales, only numbered about 2000.

Gentlemen who came passenger in the above vessel, politely favored the Editors with a file of *Caracas Gazette*, to the 17th ult. From one of them we have translated the official account of an engagement between the Royal and Independent fleets. As might be expected the former claim the victory; but the passengers in the Sarah and Hannah state that it was much more dearly purchased than they were willing to acknowledge.—*City Gazette*.

TRANSLATED FOR THE CITY GAZETTE.

From the *Caracas Gazette* of October 16 1816.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES,
From the commandant of the Royal Fleet to the Captain General.

CUMANA, Oct 3, 1816.

On the 30th of Sept. I received news by Señor Don Josef Guerrero. Capt. of the Maorua, (who I have already told your Excellency was blockading the Bay of Ceros) that two large row gallies of the enemy were in sight, having entered by the Bay Penon; he went to discover them with a small schooner, and his armed sloop. I instantly sent him the galley Resistencia, sloop Invincible, and two small vessels which were in the port. I demanded of the governor, a detachment of the infantry troops to embark on board of said vessels, short of hands: he furnished 82 men of Barbastro with Capt. Don Manuel Lebron, which Guerrero disposed of according to my orders. The small fleet reinforced by the Deceased, went in pursuit of the enemy's row gallies and met them in the Straight of Calzamare. There were two large and one small one, the latter was taken by boarding on the 1st, and others which made sail, were followed and intercepted in Chignana, keeping them there all the night. The galley Fernando was sent to acquaint me with their situation, and take a supply of provisions. I remitted six hundred rations, giving orders not to return without giving any battle to the enemy; but they did not receive said supply, for on their arrival, the two others had been taken. Guerrero, at day light, began to fire, attacking them on three different points, to cut off all hopes of retreat: they defended themselves with their artillery, landed their men, and from shore commenced a terrible attack on our vessels: but with such bad aim, that we had not a single man wounded.

The gallies were at last boarded, and those who were in them, threw themselves overboard, abandoning them. Our men went on shore in pursuit, with Guerrero and Lebron, and found many dead and wounded. The enemy retired as far as Cariaco, and fired two alarm guns; then our men took the sails and spars the enemy had landed, and anchored here this day at 12 o'clock. In the small galley was Col. Valdez, who saved himself by swimming to the shore; we took his papers, they are of very little importance, and I have remitted them to the governor. One of the gallies is of eighty oars, and mounted six pounders, the other very little less, and of the same metal; and the smaller of 20 oars, and two pounds. We found on board 200 reams, of cartridge paper, arms, powder, munition and oars; they carried away the muskets and small arms; I am repairing the vessels of the shot holes they received, and soon they will be ready.

Your excellency knows the importance of this victory over these forces, which molested us considerably; will please also take notice of the valor of Guerrero, his zeal and love for the service, much more admirable, as he is covered with wounds, and only the desire of distinguishing himself enables him to

endure fatigue. He recommends captain Don Manuel Lebron, who, with his company and good understanding, in executing his orders, decided the victory. He also recommends Don Vicente Pedraza, captain of the sloop, and generally, the captains, sailors, &c. who, with undaunted courage, boarded the enemy, and would have followed them even to Cariaco. I thus highly recommended them to your excellency, to shew to the low bread insurgents, that the division I command, are full of love for their sovereign.

JOSEF MARIA CHACON.
Signor Don Salvador De Mato.

Yesterday, at 3, A. M. two enemy's row gallies were in sight in the bay, to windward of Bordon. I immediately ordered the schooners Providencia, Salavarria, the sloop Invincible, and 3 Row Gallies to give them chase. I joined to this force the launch of the sloop of war with 35 men, under the orders of Lieut. Don Josef Figueroa, and gave the command of the division to Don Rafael Diaz, lieutenant of a ship of the line, ordering him to cut off with the schooners, the retreat of the enemy to the coast, whilst the other vessels would give battle. The result has been successful as I expected, from the gallant officer charged with the expedition, and his brave followers. The enemy's gallies were taken, I enclose to your excellency the details of Diaz, and of his circumstances, viz.—At 7 in the morning, I sailed, according to your orders, in the schooner Providencia, steering towards the coast of Bordon, to give chase to the two enemy's gallies. Soon after the others joined me, and I ordered on board of the sloop 4 soldiers and a corporal; they followed with oars and sails, the enemy who was ranging the coast in the direction of Santa. Over the steamer, we perceived the launch of the sloop of war, and the sloop Salavarria, at some distance; we gave chase, all sails set, and our gallies firing continually on the enemy, as far as the Bay of Santa.

They anchored near the shore, and other vessels lay to, waiting for the schooner. As soon as she arrived, I came within cannon shot, and commenced the fire, ordering the sloops and gallies to follow the example; the expert fire of the sloop and sloop Invincible, obliged the enemy to abandon their vessels, leaving only the gunners, the balance forming themselves on shore.

As soon as I took notice of this movement, I ordered Lt. Don Andres Herrera, with 8 soldiers, to embark on the boat of the schooner, and take possession of one of the gallies; myself waiting for the arrival of the launch of the sloop of war, in which I intended to embark with the balance of the troops, to go near shore, and take possession of the enemy's vessels.

The desire of fighting, which animated Lt. Herrera, did not allow him to wait for the arrival of the launch, which was near at hand. Animated with the same desire, Don Josef Maria Figueroa made all sorts of efforts to the enemy's vessels, to have the glory of boarding them the first.—The enemy from shore, protected by a detachment of 100 men, made a terrible fire; but the intrepidity of my brave officers and troops, forced them from their post after great loss, as we could judge by the great quantity of blood—the enemy having carried away their dead.

They left in our power, the two gallies, perfectly equipped and full of provisions, 10 muskets, a quantity of balls and cannister shot.

Our loss consisted of 6 men wounded, and the death of the brave commander of the galley Fernando VII, Capt. Don Josef Lopez.

It is but justice to mention the brave conduct of all the men under my command. Lt. Don Josef Maria Figueroa, of the navy; Don Andres Herrera, of the troops; and Don Vicente Pedroza, of the militia, distinguished themselves particularly—we owe our victory to them.—Also, the captain of militia, Don Josef Garisa; the boatswain of the launch, Manuel Rodriguez, who, the wounded, behaved with the same coolness; also, the artillerist Manuel Bello, for his good aim and bravery.

The schooner Salavarria could not partake of the glory of the day; her slow sailing not permitting her to arrive in time.

On board of schr. Providencia, in Cumana, 6th Oct. 1816.

RAFEL DIAZ.
Signor Don Josef Maria Chacon.

CUMANA, Oct. 6.
I have to recommend to you the widow of Lopez—enable her to obtain some relief for the support of her family, which ought to be lavished on those who shed their blood for their king.—I leave to your consideration, the services of Diaz, who conquered the enemy. The 5 vessels of the enemy on our coast, are now in our possession.

JOSEF MARIA CHACON.
Signor Don Salvador De Mato.

NEW PLAN OF ROBBING.

We are informed that a few days since a man of genteel appearance applied to a storeroom in Market street, for permission to leave his trunk in the store during the night, representing that it contained dry goods of value, but that the wagon which was to take it to the westward would not be ready to receive it till the next day, when he would send for it. The store keeper very readily consented, and the trunk was accordingly deposited in his store. During the night a neighbor opposite observed a light in the store,

—which being an unusual thing, he communicated the circumstance to the owner early in the morning.

Suspicious being thus excited, officers were immediately sent for, and after a strict search throughout the store, no thief could be discovered, but several articles of valuable merchandise were missing. At length it was deemed expedient to examine the stranger's trunk;—when lo! the gentleman was found profoundly enveloped in the stolen goods!—It is presumed he had his accomplices out of doors who were to have called in the morning and carried him and his booty off in triumph!

Since writing the above, we learn that two men called at the store next morning, with an order for the trunk, and were immediately apprehended.

Phila. Gaz.

A TRIBUTE TO THE DESERVING.

To the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser*.

Gentlemen.—The late meeting on board the schooner Plattsburg, which was carried into Norway, and taken possession of by our Consul General for Norway, Peter Isaacson, Esq. of Christians, has created a just interest. This gentleman is a Norwegian by birth, and received his present situation by well merited endeavors to do all in his power for the interest of the Americans. Some years since, a large fleet of American merchantmen, bound up the Baltic, were taken possession of by two Danish gun brigs, on the plea of being British property, and carried into Christiansand.—

It was then that the philanthropy and truly gentleman like conduct of Mr. Isaacson evinced itself. He, without any guarantee whatever, made the necessary advances, and became the friend to the friendless; trusting to the honour of the American character for payment; which, thank God, was not sullied in this instance. The high estimation which his conduct entitled him to, could not be overlooked by our countrymen; they consequently presented him an elegant silver Urn, and petitioned the President of the United States for his present situation, which was readily granted. The above communication is offered for the relief of the owners of the Plattsburg; and that the writer of this does not hesitate in saying, if the authors of this deplorable event, are tried within the jurisdiction of this gentleman's authority, that justice will be done, and the owners of the remaining property may rest contented as to its safety.

AMERICANUS.
New York, Nov. 18, 1816.

FROM THE TRENTON FEDERALIST.

SAVING OF FODDER.

About two years ago, observing that a large proportion of corn stalks fodder was lost in the usual way of giving it to cattle, and also considering that there was probably more nourishment in the juices of the main stalk than in the dry leaves or blades that branch from it, I undertook to cut up the main stalks in my cutting box, but was disappointed in my cow's refusing to eat a greater part of these cuttings, tho' given to her in her usual mess of bran. On seeing a late publication upon this subject, by a southern planter, I tried the experiment again, and mixing about a quart of Indian meal with a half bushel of stalk cuttings, after wetting them a little, my cow eat the whole of them with avidity. I am convinced now, that my first experiment failed because the stalks were not cut sufficiently fine to be easily mashed. The cuttings should not exceed a quarter of an inch in length—and stalks thus cut, my cow will often devour a half bushel without any meal being mixed therewith. It is too tedious and laborious to cut stalks with the common cutting box in any considerable quantities; but whenever a machine is brought into use for cutting considerable quantities with more ease, and in a shorter time, the Farmer, I am convinced, will find a very important saving, in this way, in the keeping of his stock through the winter.

Trenton Township, Nov. 20, 1816.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

The anniversary of the evacuation of this City by the British troops immediately after the seven years' contest for our Independence, was yesterday celebrated by our city uniform corps, under the command of Gen. Curtens. Their appearance, evolutions, marchings, &c. would not have disgraced the veterans who have achieved victories under Bonaparte and Wellington.—This brilliant occasion was reserved to bestow the reward of gallantry on Gens. Scott, Gaines, Porter, Comm. Macdonough, and Capt. Reid, of the Gen. Armstrong privateer. These tokens of the gratitude of the people of this State, were presented by his excellency Gov. Tompkins, in the City Hall, in the presence of a number of our fellow citizens, honored too by the presence of many of the most distinguished ladies of our metropolis, whose smiles and expression of interest in favor of the heroes who have risked so much in defense of the liberties of their country, produced more real pleasure than all the glitter and honor achieved on the field of battle.—The only circumstance which tended to mar the happiness of this occasion (but which added to its deep interest) was the appropriate allusion of the Gov. to the fate of those who had fallen in battle. The effect was such as to excite, in a peculiar degree, the finer

feelings of an audience, always alive to the remembrance of those gallant men who perished in a contest for the happiness of their country.

The Corporation gave their customary grand dinner at the City Hall, at which were guests the Governor and many officers of distinction; both civil and military. In the evening, the front of the Theatre was illuminated by a transparent painting.

FROM THE NATIONAL LEGIS.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Elections have now terminated in all the States excepting Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Supposing these States to stand as they did before, (and they will be quite as good) and supposing also Massachusetts to send an equal number of each party, (and the result will probably be better) there will be in the next National House of Representatives 143 Republicans to 42 federalists and quids. In the present Congress there are 116 to 65. The greatest change is in the New England States, which send to the present Congress only 5 Republicans and 38 federalists, but will send to the next Congress at least 22 Republicans and at most 18 federalists! It is worthy of remark that in only one single district in the United States has there been a change in favour of federalism. In the U. S. Senate, after 4th of March next, there will be 25 Republicans, 13 federalists. The new State of Indiana included.

FROM THE RICHMOND PATRIOT, NOV. 19.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

An important decision has taken place during the last session of the Hustings Court, for the city of Richmond, and which probably never was tried before in Virginia.—The cause was this:—A gentleman went before the grand jury to lodge information against several persons for a violation of the law concerning usury. The grand jury refused to hear the complaint, doubting their right to take cognizance of the subject.—Application was then made to the Court for instruction, and the court were of opinion that the grand jury had cognizance, but as all the gentlemen of the bar then present, except the prosecuting attorney, differed in opinion with the Court, the Court was adjourned to the succeeding day—when it came on agreeable to adjournment, and after a short but lucid argument of counsel, the whole of the bar (with the exception of one) retracted and gave it as their opinion, that the grand jury had cognizance, and the Court instructed them accordingly.

BRITISH INSOLENCE.

Speaking of the arrival of Lord Exmouth's dispatches, the London Times of Sept. 24, has the following:—“It is said the noble commander in chief (Exmouth) is coming home. We should be better pleased to hear that he had steered his course to the bay of Naples, if it were but to let the Americans see what an English squadron is after having reduced a set of insolent pirates to submission. It is suggested in some journals, that the Americans squadron mean to lie in the bay of Naples until their ridiculous demand on the Neapolitan Government is brought to a favorable issue.—In plain terms, that they lie there to intimidate the Neapolitans. Now, if that be the case, it would be but fair to send a force to intimidate the Americans; and nobody is more fit for that office than Lord Exmouth. As matter of right our ships are no less free to anchor in the bay than theirs. As matter of policy, we should be unwise indeed to suffer them obtain unfair advantages over us all by the display of a force which we can frown into silence. It would be highly condemnable not to keep an eye on the blustering pretensions of these maritime upstarts! The case of Naples is a flagrant one. If these things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?”

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New-England Enterprise and Emigration to the West.

The Western Spy, of Nov. 8, printed at Cincinnati, has the following:

At no period since the first settlement of the Western country has the tide of population set stronger this way than at the present. But a few years more and the pivot on which the union will balance, will be the Allegany mountains, or west of them. Already has the centre of the system receded from the Atlantic coast, where it was once supposed to be unalterably fixed, and will ere long assume a position which heretofore has been denominated the extremity of the Union. The hardy enterprise that is daily penetrating the deepest recesses of the wilds of the Missouri—the Arkansas—the Illinois—the Fox River, and the advancement of military posts by our government on the waters of our North Western lakes, will open the way for the torrent of eastern population which rolls to the west, bringing with it all the requisite for reducing a luxuriant and fertile wilderness into cultivated plains, dispensing contentment and wealth to individuals, and weight & power to the government.

Only a few days since, a party of about 30 hardy, enterprising men, from New England left this place, equipped each with a rifle and two traps, on an expedition to the upper parts of the Missouri, where they expect to continue about 3 years, for the purpose of hunting & trapping. Before this period expires the bank of the Missouri will exhibit extensive settlements—over now the settle-

ment at Boon's Lick, upwards of 500 miles up this River, is said to be increasing with an unusual rapidity.

Almost daily, boats are arriving at, and passing this place with families; and at Zanesville in this State, not long since, fifty family wagons crossed the ford of the River in one day, besides those which crossed on the bridges, of which there are two.

STEAM PRESS.

A French paper contains the following: “In England steam presses continue to succeed, and several Journals employ them. They are of three sorts: the *single press*, which throws off 900 to 1600 copies an hour; the *double press*, which in the same time throws off to the amount of 1,600 copies; and the *perfect press*, which makes register of itself, without the use of *points* mutilating the paper. The working of one of these presses which dispatches as much work as 24 pressmen and 12 presses (an exaggeration) requires only the labor of a man and a boy, to place and take off the sheets.—Their first mover is the steam-engine, which cost about 120 Louis, but for which the burning of coals is indispensable. It would be useless to employ wood in it; and the former of these combustibles can only be replaced by water or horse power. These presses have not yet been introduced into Germany, but some public Journals propose to employ them.”

MONTRAL, Nov. 16.

EARTHQUAKES.

On Saturday last, about 5 minutes after noon, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt over this city and vicinity. It was accompanied with a rumbling noise during 6 or 8 seconds. It was also felt at William Henry precisely at the same time, in two shocks, the duration of which, including the interval, was about 5 seconds.

This morning, at 20 minutes past 8, another smart shock was experienced in this city, accompanied by a hissing noise. Its duration was supposed to be about 30 seconds. Such was its violence, that it made the stoves, glass and china ware rattle.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

THE LARGEST OF ALL.

BRING A REAL MAMMOTH RADISH.
Connecticut, and Baltimore, and Rockland, and Lancaster, and Franklin, and Darby Radishes, all six ounces.

A Radish has been raised this season from the seed, on Mr. Jos. Bates' farm, near Haddonfield, N. J. 6 1/2 miles from Philadelphia. It weighed, when pulled, last Monday, 25 lbs. is 27 inches long, & 45 inches in circumference.

It is now to be seen at Mr. Peale's Museum.

It will be recollect that, in a late number of the *Mercury*, we announced that Mr. Riddle of this city, had presented Gen. Jackson, with a superb pair of military boots, as a testimony of respect, for the distinguished services of that gallant officer. The following is a

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL, NOV. 10.
The following is one of the documents which accompanied the governor's speech:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Oct. 25th, 1816.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform your excellency, that I wrote to the British minister there, in June last, claiming his interposition with the government of Canada, in behalf of those citizens of Massachusetts whose lands on Moose Island were withheld from them under the authority of that government; and I have the satisfaction to add, that I have recently received an answer from him, in which he states, that he lost no time in communicating with the Gov. Gen. of Canada on the subject, who has given the necessary directions that these lands should be restored to the proprietors without further delay.

I have deemed it proper to communicate to you, as the Chief Magistrate of the State of Massachusetts, those facts, & in doing so, I avail myself, with great pleasure, of the occasion it affords of offering to your Excellency assurances of the high respect and consideration with which

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES MONROE.
His excellency JOHN BROOKS,
Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.

SEPARATION OF MAINE.

Numerous papers on this important subject have been presented to the Legislature since our last; and have excited much interest. The joint committee thereon was in session last evening.

Yesterday, agreeably to previous arrangements, the committee from the Maine Convention were introduced to his Excellency the Governor, by the Adjutant General. Mr. Davis, in behalf of the Committee, addressed his excellency in the following manner—

May it please your Excellency,

The Committee from the Delegates assembled in Convention at Brunswick, do themselves the honor to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. They have observed with great satisfaction, the peculiarly delicate manner in which your excellency has been pleased to notice the subject of their mission, in your communication to the Legislature. They beg leave to assure your excellency, that whatever may be the result of their mission, or whatever difference of opinion may exist, between the inhabitants of Maine, & Massachusetts Proper, upon the Separation, the people of Maine will fondly cherish sentiments of the highest respect & consideration for your Excellency; and they will devoutly offer their fervent prayers to the Governor of the Universe that a life eminently conspicuous in the field and cabinet, may long be preserved to this people.

To which his Excellency replied—

Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen

of the Committee,

I feel gratified that you have called upon me in this manner, & with the sentiments you have expressed on the occasion, & the handsome manner in which you have been pleased to express them. I view the question of separation as one of great importance, & hope it will continue to be discussed with that spirit of liberality and magnanimity by which the Legislature have always been governed respecting it.—It was with this view that I thought it proper to call their attention to the subject.—And whether the District of Maine is separated, or we continue one State, I shall always feel interested in the welfare and happiness of its citizens.

From the Albany Argus of Sept. 13.

BOUNDARY LINE.

Col. OGLEVEY, the commissioner appointed on the part of the British government to establish the boundary line from the 45th parallel of latitude on the St. Lawrence, to the lake of the Woods, arrived several days ago. The city of Albany being the place designed by the treaty of Ghent for the first meeting of the Commissioners, we understand that accordingly took place yesterday. From the lateness of the season, however, they will not be able to commence their operations this fall; but we are informed that they will probably organise the board, and make the necessary arrangement for the entry on their labors as soon as the water shall open in the spring. The line to be run by the board embraces an extent for more than two thousand miles through one of the most interesting countries on the globe, and its establishment will determine the rights of the respective governments to an immense number of very valuable Islands, which are now subject to controversy. In addition to the political advantages resulting from this commission, we anticipate from the labors of the commissioners, and the gentlemen who will accompany them, much useful and interesting information connected with the glory mineralogy, and generally, with the natural history of the North West section of the U. States.

As Parliament is not to meet till after Christmas, the editors of the London Morning Chronicle recommends the interval as a most seasonable time for the expressing a public opinion. 'We hear a great deal (says he) about inflammatory documents.'

ry statements, but we complain of inflammatory acts. Let our readers call to mind the many disgusting attempts at increasing our expenses, even during the last month of the late session, after all that had been said and written upon the distresses of the country.'

'Upon an application for a contribution to the City collection, being lately made to a gentleman of known loyalty and benevolence, we hear he declined in these terms:—"I will give no more to what are said to be the necessities of the state, when I hear of such men as lord Arden, for instance, receiving nearly 40,000£ per annum, for no duty whatever. Government should now begin, in their turn, to feel for the people, and to consider what sacrifice we have all made." This simple and ingenuous answer contains, in a few words the real sense of the public at this juncture. To stigmatize such opinion as inflammatory, is the very height of folly, or of something worse. It is becoming too general and too buoyant to be so repressed, & we should recommend Ministers to make a virtue of necessity, and to yield with a good grace. There is an old Cornish proverb—"Those who will not be ruled by the rudder, must not the Congress furnish other officers in other ways?"—by

the rock; and we caution them not to incur the risk of verifying the adage. Take heed; again we say, take heed!'

Extract of a letter from Sam. Huntington, Esq. now resident at Jamestown, Hayti, dated 9th Oct. 1816, to his brother in Boston.

"A French frigate and corvette arrived at Port au Prince on the 6th instant, with commissioners from Louis 18th. It is said to negotiate about the future destinies of this government.—Their powers & dispositions are not yet known—

—we are in momentary expectation of the development of their budget. The Indigenes are in high spirits, ready and anxious to dispute the ground by inches with them."

Extract of a letter from Oporto, dated in October.

"During the summer we have experienced frequent rains, which at first induced us to expect an abundant harvest of Indian Corn. We are, however, now led to believe that the continuance of wet weather may have proved injurious to the crops; and no doubt considerable importations of grain must be made during the year. The present price of round yellow corn is 720 reas per alor; white, flat, 550; and on these prices we do not think there will be any decline; unless the quantity imported be very great. Wheat is also in demand, but as supplies may be expected from different parts of Europe, as we cannot safely quote higher prices than 850 to 850—good rye 500 reas—Flour, superfine, 8 mill reas; Staves are in no demand, the stock being extremely heavy; Rice continues to be prohibited."—Bos. Pat.

ENGLISH FEELINGS AND VIEWS.

Every thing is worth the attention of the American readers, that can throw light upon the views and feelings of foreign nations towards this country; especially those of Britain, whose keen sense of disgrace, and longing for future opportunity to retrieve the "tarnished lustre of her naval glory," is more and more manifested by her policy writers. We exhort our readers to read attentively and remember the following extracts, from a pamphlet entitled "An Inquiry into the present state of the British Navy; together with reflections on the late war with America,—by an Englishman."

"It is inconsistent with common sense to deny that our naval reputation has been blasted in this short but disastrous war; it is consistent with the spirit and feelings of Englishmen not to regret, that the means of retrieving that reputation are cut off by a premature and inglorious peace."

"To those more immediately connected with the profession, it is quite unnecessary, to give a previous reason for this injury; and if a comparison of our uninterrupted success during eighteen years against the united navies of Europe with the lamentable disasters of the American war just terminated, does not carry conviction to the minds of others, that there must be a cause for such unexpected and extraordinary events, the writer most willingly resigns every claim to public notice."

"How singularly fatal, that the greatest nation on earth, after having immortalized itself by saving Europe and carrying its naval and military glory beyond the highest praise which a grateful and admiring world bestow, should at last yield to an infant state which had so recently cast off those ties by which it was bound to the mother country.—It is not enough to suffer under the painful reflections which the unfortunate result of a disastrous war naturally creates, without being called upon to acquiesce in the justice and propriety of the terms of a peace, that compromises the nation's best hopes."

"However, it is to be hoped that at least until the character of our navy is completely retrieved BY THE ENTIRE AND UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION OF AN AMERICAN ONE, no person who loves his country or belongs to the profession, will call upon the government for any increase whatever of exhortations."

THE FRENCH MINISTER.

We could scarcely believe, that M. Hyde de Neuville had made so ridiculous a demand of our government, if the

fact had not reached us from so many quarters—What adds to our wonder is, that he should profess such a respect for our institutions, at the very moment when he was giving such a practical proof of his ignorance of them.

A foreign minister has required the President to dismiss a Post-master for a *too* derogatory to his master.

M. de Neuville has lived in the United States before—has lived here to so little purpose as to be ignorant that the "liberty of Speech" is one of the rights secured to *every* citizen by the Constitution of his Government?—whether the citizen be a post-master or a private individual—in office, or out of office?

Will foreign ministers never learn to distinguish between the man's *public duties* and *private opinions*?—And that public officers may have private opinions?

How far will the French minister go? Where will he stop?—If the President must dismiss Mr. Skinner, must he not dismiss every ministerial officer who expresses any opinion unfriendly to the king, or unpalatable to his minister?

If the President must strip an officer of his bread, must not the Congress furnish other officers in other ways?—by the rudder, must we not an imaginary one to disturb their tranquillity?

Where will the French minister stop his steps? Will he not rest satisfied, until *every* citizen is punished for every contumelious expression which he may please to utter against the legitimate Prince?

If M. de Neuville has a right to demand the one, he has a right to demand the other.—And then how do we stand? Our Constitution is a dead letter, and our rule is to be the rule of the French King.

He ought to rest satisfied, if our government metes the same rule to his king, that it measures to itself. It cannot protect its own officers against such language.—The President of the U. States is assailed by the most contumelious expressions—every abusive epithet has been hurled at him, with impunity—because, our Constitution secures us the liberty of speech—and because the President needs no defence.—Does the French minister then wish us to sacrifice our Constitution for our civil institutions?

It is time to arrest this diplomatic insolence—it is time to teach foreign ministers that it is their duty to study the municipal institutions of the country to which they are sent.—It is time for them to know, that if their King violates his Charter, our President respects our Constitution—if his fellow subjects are slaves, that we are free men.

Why does not Louis go to a more general climate for redress? Why does he not repair to G. Britain, which breathes the atmosphere of *legitimate doctrines*? Why does he not demand the punishment of Burdett, of Cochrane, of Cobbett, of Hunt, of every speaker and of every printer, who dares to style him a tyrant or a fool?—He can go there with a precedent in his hand. He can cite the case of *Peliers*, and surely the attorney general will prosecute a complaint against him with as much acuteness as he obeyed the requisitions of Bonaparte.

Does M. de Neuville recollect, that he is breathing the air of America? If he does not like our institutions, he knows how to avoid them. The door is open, and he can leave the country if he chooses. He cannot only withdraw his consul from Baltimore but he can withdraw himself. If his ears are so delicate, that they cannot bear the tones of truth, how easily can he avoid them!—The American people will not be very importunate for his continuance.—There will be enough left behind him to respect and observe our institutions.

One word more.—We advise Monsieur de Neuville to study our institutions a little better, and perhaps he will respect them a little more. He will learn, that it is not the duty of the Sec'y of State to inform the Gov. of N. York, that Marshal Grouchy is no Marshal.

These boasts seem to be very offensive to the ears of the Minister.—A man of sense would not have suffered himself to appear ridiculous!

We beg leave to whisper another piece of advice in the ear of the Minister—not so easily to commit his master by making demands of his own without waiting for instructions from his court.

Why, instead of thus committing themselves by written despatches, do not the foreign ministers reside at Washington, and communicate verbally these little objections to the Secretary? By a single explanation, all altercations might be removed; and an uninterrupted harmony prevailed between them.

Richmond Enquirer.

WAS COMMITTED

To Harford county jail on the 21st instant, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high; a scar on the left eye, brown, one under the right eye, and one on the right arm; has a roundabout, and dark cloth pants, stockings, &c. says he belongs to Alexander Sooper, near the city of Washington.

At the same time was committed, a negro woman who calls herself CELIA, who says she belongs to Eleanor Ridgway, is the wife of the above named George, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, appears to have had a felon on the middle finger of her right hand, has a yellowish complexion, & pleasant countenance; has a child with her about 12 months or 2 years old, whose complexion is like her mother's.—The owner or owners are requested to release them, otherwise they will be sold according to law.

JASON MOORE, Sheriff.

Harford, Nov. 26th, (Dec. 3)—8

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1816.

The second Session of the Fourteenth Congress commences in this city on Monday next, being the first Monday in December. Already the Members begin to arrive at the seat of government.

As the session must terminate on the third day of March next, it will necessarily be a very short one; but will be therefore, more than usually interesting, since business will proceed with more spirit; and the minds of the members, as well as the attention of the Public, be less relaxed than at the close of a long session.

It is not easy to say what subjects will obtain the attention of Congress, though many may be enumerated that will present themselves for their consideration. It does not at this moment strike us, that our relations with any Foreign Power are in such a state as to be necessarily brought into discussion. The trivial misunderstanding with Russia is so certain of being adjusted, when brought in a correct light before her enlightened sovereign, that it is not probable Congress will have occasion to act on it. Nor is it any more probable, we trust, that the reported demand of the French Minister will be suffered to violate the peace between the two nations, who have at present no real cause for enmity, and whose governments will not suffer an imaginary one to disturb their tranquillity.

Of the present state of our relations with Spain, we are not advised, but are under the impression that it is not essentially varied since the last session of Congress.

The attack on the "Ingraham, we take it for granted, will be disavowed, and properly attended for; we have no faith at all in the late rumors of a declaration of war against us by Spain, and very little in the idea, which some entertain, of a wish on the part of Spain to provoke us into a war. With the whole world, in short, we are at peace; and deeply interesting as our relations with some of those powers are, and all important as they may, under other circumstances, become, we do not

see that there is any prospect of a material change of our attitude towards either of them, at the approaching session of Congress. If, indeed, Congress should propose to afford any aid to the independent arms in South America, as has been suggested, our relations with Europe might be affected by such a course; but it is not at present quite clear to us, how the United States, consistently with the principles of our government, can afford direct aid to the independents, however its members may individually wish success to those whose object is to vindicate and establish the principles and institutions of civil and religious freedom in South America.

The objects of a domestic nature, which offer themselves to the consideration of Congress, are numerous and important, embracing many disputed questions of internal policy. First in the public view, though far from first in importance, of all these, is the act of the last Congress, which prescribes the mode in which members of Congress shall be compensated. That law will doubtless be repealed in obedience to the public will, almost unanimously expressed, and in lieu thereof, an increased *per diem* compensation will be established.

The next question in the public eye, is the expediency of continuing, for a longer time, the Direct Tax, which, by the law of the last session, was limited to the present year. The passage of a Navigation Act; the establishment of a National University, the extension of a Military Academy; the establishment of a Corps of Invalids, the classification as an organization of the Militia; the important question respecting the expediency of employing a part of the national funds in making roads and canals; these, and many other great questions, must pass under review during the ensuing session, and as many of them as finally acted on as time will permit.

A glance over the wide field before them, is sufficient to show that the time of Congress would be fully employed for a much longer session than that which is at hand. Let us hope that the session will be productive of as much benefit to the country, as the adoption of the wisest measures can ensure.

Nat. Ind.

JOHN SERGEANT, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of the United States has been appointed by the Board of Directors, to proceed to London, for the purpose of negotiating the sum of Ten Millions of Spanish Dollars, offered by a commercial house in that city. *Del. Gas.*

THIS BEATS THE DUTCH!

A gentleman writes from Surrey, (Eng.) to his correspondent near Philadelphia, that he had cut from his garden the Mammoth Drum Head Cabbage, weighing from 60 to 61 pounds, and that his friend, Gordon Bray, of Bath, had raised them 77 lbs weight.

MARRIED, by the rev. Mr. Smith, on Thursday 21st ult. Mr. PELIGRINE GRANGE, merchant, Centreville, to Miss MARY ANN CARRE, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Carradine, of the same place.

THIRTY-FIVE NEGRO SLAVES,

of both sexes, and of various ages, the property of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Amongst the number are under forty-five years of age, will be sold *for a term of years*, respectively; and on the sale of those, who are incapable in law of being manumitted, bonds conditioned that they shall not be carried or sold out of the state, will be required before a delivery. A credit of three years will be allowed on the purchase money, interest being annually paid.

The sale will be conducted by

JOHN BULLEN.

Talbot county, Dec. 3 3

NOTICE.

As the Parish of St. Michael, in Talbot county, Md. will be vacant on the 31st day of December next, the Vestry of said Parish give notice, that after that day, they will be ready to contract with a Minister of the Episcopal Church, who shall come well recommended.

By order of the Vestry,

DANIEL FITZMAN.

Register of St. Michael's Parish.

Dec. 3 6

NOTICE.

The gentlemen, members of the Jockey Club, who have not paid their subscriptions for Eighteen Hundred and Sixteen, will pay the same to NATHAN BETTON, the Agent and Receiver for Mr. Hooper, and Mr. Robert Wright, who will be the same, and to nobody else.

*JN. HOOPER,
ROBT. WRIGHT.*

Dec. 3 3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

October Term, 1816.



FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

THE MANSION OF PEACE, AND THE HOME OF CONTENT.

As I stood on the hill that overlooks the dear cot,
Where my Kate and my little ones dwell,
I said, if the splendor of kings were my lot,
I'd prefer my own daisy grown dell;
Though humble my wicket, and shatter'd my latch,
And the winds my rude lattice have rent,
Though my mansion was low and all cover'd
With thatch,
'Twas the mansion of peace, and the home
of content.
The twelve weary months have now wasted away
Since my Kate and my cottage I left,
Since the hardships of fate I've encountered by day,
And the steen I've at night been bereft;
Yet oh! if my Kate and my little ones live,
Should they smile with the blessings of health,
The hardships of late I'll for ever forgive,
For in them I've a world full of wealth.
As I spoke I beheld my lov'd Kate at the door,
And my little ones play'd by her side,
Let the tempest come on, let the winds loud roar,
In the moment of madness I cried;
No longer I pass'd in a transport so true,
For never seen'd, mortal so blest,
To her dear open arms I instantly flew,
And let those who have hearts speak the rest.

At eve my dear little ones clung round my knees,
As I kiss'd them a thousand times o'er,
What rapture, I cried, can be equal to these,
'Tis Heaven alone can give more—
Though humble my wicket, and shatter'd my latch,
And the winds my rude lattice have rent,
I find in my mansion that's cover'd with thatch,
Still the mansion of peace, and the home
of content.

FROM THE DARTMOUTH AMERICAN.

THE POET'S HOUR OF PEACE.

Know ye the Poet's hour of peace?
Know ye an hour more calm than even,
When all the cares and sorrows cease,
And he can raise his thoughts to Heav'n?
'Tis not when o'er the dew deck'd fields
He roams at eve and early morn,
To take the sweets the floweret yields,
O' view the yellow waving corn.
'Tis not when in sweet minstrelsy,
Hesings to some enchanting fair,
And breathes, unheard, the tell-tale sigh,
Or lonely hums a fruitless pray'r.
Nor is it when soft pity claims
His sweetest, noblest meed of praise,
Or charity his soul inflames
Her Heav'nly deeds in verse to blase.
No—reader; no—the poet's hour,
The hour of real sweet repose,
Is not in fancy's blissful bower,
Or where Elysian flow'r'd grows.
But, O, 'tis in his garret high,
When lost in meditation deep,
He hears no Babbler's footstep nigh,
His Creators are fast—ASLEEP!

IF I WAS HE.

Ah? what if you was? Why I would do so and so. No sir, under the same circumstances, you would do just like him or worse.

"If I was a minister," says a well meaning parsoner, "and had as little to do as most ministers have, I would study my sermons better, I would not come into the pulpit without a sermon, and have to make one as I go along; nor would I preach one of Blair's."

"If I was a lawyer," says a farmer, "I should not have the face to ask 3 dollars for a word of advice." But suppose, sir, you had spent 2500 in qualifying you self to give that advice?

"Neighbor such a one has a farm—he owns a large stock of cattle—but he lives wretched in his house. His wife is a droze, his floors are an inch thick with dirt—his tables and chairs are covered with grease. If I was he, I would put things in better order, or I'd know the reason why." Alas, poor man, wait till you have a slug for a house-keeper, and then you'll change your tone.

"If I was such a one," says a young man, "I would not marry such a lady, for depend on it she will be a Xantippe. If I was he I am sure I could not love her."

"If I was a married man," says an old bachelor, "I would govern my children to. I'd know the reason why. There is neighbor such a one, who suffers his children to do all manner of mischief; and if a word of reproof is uttered, the little fellows laugh in his face."—Bachelors' children are always well governed.

What a pity that since the world is so bad, this Mr. I. who is so wise and benevolent, cannot turn into every body, and correct every body's vices and follies—then change from every body into I again, and correct I's own vices and follies.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

PI. OPHECY.

The following is a curious extract from the Gentleman's Magazine, for July, 1807, (page 616):—"There is now living at Gillingham, in Kent, a most eccentric old gentleman, who assumes to himself the faculty of second sight, and has for several years, predicted the fate of Empires, and the fate of Bonaparte.—At the time of this declaration, there was a general expectation of peace, which was really ratified—but the old gentleman stood firm in the opinion he delivered, and speaks with exultation of some recent events which have confirmed them.

Before the treaty of Amiens was concluded, he declared that it would not last, and that this country [England] ought not to expect it—for, said he; Bonaparte must be a greater man than he now is, and it will be by opposing this country that he will become so—he will go on, becoming higher and greater, and will make victory till he comes to the confines of Russia; where will be fought the last great battle, in which Bonaparte will fall and die [politically]—his death will bring to light a greater General than he has ever been, who will really perform what Bonaparte pretended to do when he acquired power—make the nations of the world happy. This General, he says, will be a descendant of David, who will turn his attention to the Jews, gather them all together, & leading them home to their own country, lay the foundation of their future greatness that at that time all Christendom shall be subdued to him, and the fate of this country be the fulfilment of the 27th chapter of Ezekiel.—The period when these great events will take place, will be when three years and a half are passed, after the time of the highest exaltation, and the last honors attained by Bonaparte!"

The London Courier of the 19th Sept. gives the following article:

"The re-establishment of the Jews as a Nation is the subject of a Letter from Cairo. Babylon and its environs, as far as Libanus, are the Theatre of great events. A Jew, of the tribe of Dan is said to have collected a prodigious number of discontented Jews, 200,000. Nothing checks his progress. He calls himself the King of the Jews, and the people named him Hesannah Massas. Musulmen quit the standard of Mahomet to fight under the Lion of JUDAH.—The Porte has been informed of the progress of the Conqueror; but it is not able to arrest it."

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

LONGEVITY.

That instances of Longevity are not so rare in modern times as is usually imagined, the subjoined list, collected from various sources, is a curious proof. The date affixed to each name is the year in which each person died.

YEAR.	AGE.
1759 Donald Cameron	130
1766 John Delasome	130
1766 George King	130
1767 John Taylor	130
1774 William Beattie	130
1773 John Watson	130
1780 Robert McBride	130
1780 William Ellis	130
1764 Elizabeth Taylor	131
1775 Peter Garden	131
1761 Eliza Merchant	133
1772 Mrs. Keith	133
1767 Francis Ainge	134
1777 John Brokey	134
1714 Jane Harrison	135
1759 James Sheile	136
1768 Catharine Noon	136
1771 Margaret Foster	136
1766 John Mariat	136
1772 John Richardson	137
1793 Robertison	137
1757 William Sharpley	138
1768 John McDonough	138
1770 Fairbrother	138
1772 Mrs. Clum	138
1766 Thomas Dobson	139
1785 Mary Cameron	139
1732 William Leyland	140
Countess of Desmond	140
1770 James Sands	140
1773 Swarling (a Monk)	142
1773 Charles M'Finlay	142
1757 John Ellington	144
1782 Evan Williams	145
1766 Thomas Winsloe	146
1772 I. C. Drakenberg	145
1652 William Mead	148
1768 Francis Confi	150
1542 Thomas Newman	152
1656 James Bowels	152
Henry West	152
1648 Thomas Damme	154
1670 Henry Jenkins	169
Thomas Parr	152
1762 A Polish peasant	157
1797 Joseph Surrington	168
1662 William Edwards	168
1780 Louis Truso	175

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PONDONDES.

A tribe of white men, or Indians, living between the river St. Peter and Misso.

In a conversation with an Indian trader, of considerable knowledge & acute observation, I received the following account of a tribe of Indians, hitherto not taken notice by any historian. It has appeared to me sufficiently interesting to be more generally known, particularly as the relater is a man of undoubted veracity, who has seen and traded with the people described.

The Pondondes are of a short stature, fair complexion, and short curled hair, of a light brown color. They live in excavations made in the sides of Banks of Rivers and Lakes, from a dread of their enemies, the Sioux and Chippewas.—They dress altogether in blue, use no paint, & wear no ornaments of any kind. Their spatterdashes, or leggings as they are usually termed, are sewed up at the side, after the manner of our plantoots, are not like those of the other Indians, who shew the hem on the outside.—Their language is a peculiar one, resembling the Scotch more than any other, in sound, though there is no resemblance in the words. The Sioux call them *bastard white men*; but my informant does not hesitate to say that this is

not their true character. He has seen about 400 of them on a hunting party; but is unable to tell of what number their nation consists. They pluck their beard like other Indians, and do not appear to be of a more religious turn.—They are not warriors. They neither frolic, sing nor dance, as the other Indians do, but are a reserved, sober people.

This trader was not able to ascertain the exact place of their residence; but he thinks it is between 3 and 400 miles below the *Mendall* towns. He met with them on the great *frairies*, lying between the River St. Peter and the Missouri; he left the former River at the Cut Banks, on the head waters, and struck the Missouri at a right angle. In the neighborhood are many extensive fortifications.

The French call them *Pawnees*, (slaves;) but this ought not to be considered their proper name, as it is applied to all prisoners or captives. The Sioux and themselves agree in calling their name *Pondondes*, the signification of which word I have not been able to learn.

The River St. Peter is called by the Sioux *Waterbaninishot*—the River with troubled water. *Portico.*

Removal—Auction Bargains, &c.

Morsell & Lambdin,

Have removed from their old stand next door below the Post Office, to that commodious new Brick Store, lately erected by Mr. Samuel Groome, on Washington Street, opposite the North East corner of Court Square, where they have just received, and are now opening

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

Selected with the greatest care from the latest arrivals, and laid in upon such terms as enabled them to sell at the most reduced prices for CASH. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call and view their selection,

Which consists of

Super London and s. Do. Do. Lene & Book	cond cloths	Do
Do. Do. cassimere	Latvintes, Sattin & flounces	Do
Bedford & other fancy	Gauzes	Do
Do. Do. cordiners	Paris, &c.	Do
Manchester cords and	Irish linens	Do
velveteens	Steam loom shirting	Do
Super London and	Bandanna and flag	Do
Plain	swansdown vesting	Do
Plain	handkerchiefs	Do
Plain	Mallabar and Madras	Do
Plain	Silk & cotton shawls	Do
Plain	Flannels	Do
Plain	ed hosiery	Do
Plain	Low price Indian muslins	Do
Plain	Domestic plaids, stripe & shirring	Do
Plain	Satin plaids	Do
Plain	7 & 6 4 gingham	Do
Plain	Cotton yar	Do
Plain	Calicos and chintzes	Do
Plain	Coach makers trimmings	Do
Plain	7 & 6 4 cambrian muslins	Do
Plain	Wool and marseocco	Do
Plain	muslin	Do

ALSO—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE & CUTLERY, QUEEN'S & GLASS-WARE, and

GROCERIES.

Easton, Oct. 29.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia,

AND IS NOW OPENING

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

Those wishing to purchase will find it greatly to their interest to give him a call at his Store in Easton.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, Oct. 29.—m

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which they offer very low for CASH or Country Produce.

CLAYLAND & NABB.

November 5.—m

GROOME & LAMBDIN,

At their old stand, opposite the Bank,

HAVE RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND ARE NOW OPENING

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GOODS,

Which with their former stock and late supply, comprise a very general assort-

ment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery,

Queen's-Ware, &c. &c.

Which they recommend to the attention of their customers and the public generally, as they have been selected with great care from the latest importations, and will be disposed of at the most reduced Cash Prices.

Easton, November 12.—5

WORSE AND WORSE.

The subscriber will this week open an assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

purchased for cash, at the auctions in Philadelphia; and flatters himself that they will be offered to the Public on terms as low, if not lower, than were ever offered in this market:—even below the prime cost in England.

THO. P. BENNETT.

Easton, Nov. 19.—m

APPLES.

A few barrels of excellent Winter Apples for sale. Apply to Messrs. Groome & Lambdin, in Easton, Richard Harrington, St. Michaels

GENERAL

ADVERTISER.

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1816.

No. 15—891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance:—
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY,
10th day of December next, on the premises
House and Lot in the town of Easton, situated
below the Brick Row of buildings, commonly
called Earle's Row, lately occupied by Thomas
Wood, deceased. This property will be sold on a
credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser
bearing bond with approved security, bearing in-
terest till paid. The sale will take place at ten
o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
PATRICK MCNEAL.

Nov. 26—3

Houses & Lots for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, under and in virtue
of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of
Maryland, for the benefit of the creditors of
the late John Harwood, of Talbot county, deceased,
on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of December,
at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises, all the
REAL PROPERTY of the said John Har-
wood, on Washington street, in the Town of
Easton, consisting of the Dwelling Houses and
Lots, that he purchased from the late James
Earle, Esq. in his life time, as Trustee for the
creditors of Hugh Martin, deceased, and that he
held and occupied, at the time of his death.

This property will be sold on a credit of twelve
months, the purchaser or purchasers giving
bonds with approved securities for the purchase
money, payable with interest from the day of sale
—when all the purchase money and the interest
thereon shall be paid, a deed will be executed,
conveying to the purchaser or purchasers and
his, her or their heirs, all the property by him,
her or them bought, free and discharged from
all claim of the executors of James Earle aforesaid,
or the heirs of John Harwood. By the
decree aforesaid, the Creditors of John Harwood
are required to exhibit their claims, with the
vouchers thereof, to the Chancery office, within
four months from the day of sale, of which
they are requested to take due notice.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee,
for the creditors of John Harwood.

Nov. 26—3

VALUABLE NEGROES, FOR SALE, ON A CREDIT.

On THURSDAY, the 19th day of December
next, at Haddaway's Ferry, in Talbot county, at
1 o'clock P. M. will be sold

Thirty-five Negro Slaves,

of both sexes, and of various ages, the property
of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Amongst the
number are TWELVE BOYS. Such of these
slaves as are under forty-five years of age, will be
sold for a term of years, respectively; and on the
sale of those, who are incapable in law of being
maximised, bonds, conditioned that they shall
not be carried or sold out of the state, will be re-
quired before a delivery. A credit of three years
will be allowed on the purchase money, interest
being annually paid.

The sale will be conducted by
JOHN BULLEN.

Talbot county, Dec. 3. 3

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Baltimore
and Philadelphia,

AND IS NOW OPENING

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable
terms for Cash.

Those wishing to purchase will find it greatly
to their interest to give him a call at his store
in Easton.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, Oct. 29—m

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable and Fancy Goods,

All of which they offer very low for Cash or
Country Produce.

CHAYLAND & NABB.

November 5—m

CHEAP CLOTHS.

LAMBERT & THOS. REARDON,
TAYLORS,

Have just received a handsome assortment of
Cloths, Cassimers, Stockinetts, and Vests, of
superior quality, which they offer at very reduced
prices; having also received the latest fashions,
and made arrangements to have them, as changes
may take place, as well to keep up a neat assort-
ment of the most fashionable goods in their line,
they flatter themselves, they have it in their power
to furnish such of their customers as may
think proper to favor them, with a call, and the
public, with their Clothes, on as good, if not bet-
ter terms, than can be obtained on this shore, and
inferior, in no respect, to those procured in the
cities.

Orders from Gentlemen in the adjoining
counties, who have left their measures with us, or
such as may favor us with them, shall be attended
to with the greatest care and punctuality by
The Public Servants,

LAM. & THO. REARDON.

Easton, Dec. 3.

SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

GROOME & LAMBDIN
At their old stand, opposite the Bank,
have received from PHILADELPHIA,
AND ARE NOW OPENING

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GOODS,

Which with their former stock and late supply,
COMPRIZE A VERY GENERAL ASSORT-
MENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Which they recommend to the attention of
their customers and the public generally, as they
have been selected with great care from the
latest importations, and will be disposed of at the
most reduced Cash Prices.

Easton, November 12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,

They have received from Baltimore a
Small supply of Dry Goods,
among which is

A box of elegant Irish Linens, Long Lawns, &c.

Also,

Hardware, and extensive assortment of
GROCERIES, VIZ.

Refined Sugars, various qualities.

Brown do

Havannah White do

White and Green Coffee

Java do

Imperial

Hysom Hysom

Hysom Stain

4th proof Cognac Brandy

Peach and Apple do

Jamaica and Antigua Spirits

Genuine Holland Gin

Old Rye and Corn Whiskey

Old Madera

Dry Lisbon

Sherry

Teneriffe

Malaga

Molasses

Strong Beer

Liverpool Blown Salt

Firkin Butter

Buckwheat Flour

Mould and Dift Candles

Muscadet and Bloom Raisins

Malaga Grapes in Jars

Black Currants

Almonds and Fiblets

Orleans and Ground Nuts

Fresh London Mustard

Canary and Rosin Soap

Windsor and transparent do. for shaving

Sperm, Whale and Lindseed Oils

Paints of all kinds

Window Glass and Putty

Assortment of Castings

Tin Ware assorted

Wooden do

Salt, Peter, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Nut-
megs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Madder, Al-
cum, Copperas, &c. &c.

December 3

TEAS.

MINES.

WORSE AND WORSE.

The subscriber will this week open an assort-
ment of

Full & Winter Goods,

purchased for cash, at the auction in Philadel-
phia; and flatters himself that they will be offer-
ed to the Public on terms as low, if not lower,
than were ever offered in this market:—even be-
low the prime cost in England.

THO. P. BENNETT.

Easton, Nov. 19—m

Just Received,

(of late importations) a small assortment of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Gold and Silver Patent Lever's—Capt. & Jewel-

ed, and plain Watches, warranted:—also, low

priced Double and Single cases do.—and Gold,

Gilt and Steel Chains; Seals and Keys:—also,

Silver Ladies, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons;

Sugar Tongs, Thimbles and Pencil Cases

Which, he will sell low for Cash, at his shop

next door to the Bank:—he will also furnish a few

warranted Clocks.

He begs leave to return his

thanks to his friends for the great encouragement

he receives in his line of business, and flatters

himself he shall merit a continuance.

BENJ. WILLMOTT.

October 29.

NOTICE.

As the Parish of St. Michaels, in Talbot county,

Md. will be vacant on the 31st day of Decem-
ber inst. The Vestry of said Parish give notice,

that after that day, they will be ready to contract

with a Minister of the Episcopal Church, who

shall come well recommended.

By order of the Vestry,

DANIEL FIDDEMAN,

Register of St. Michaels Parish.

Dec. 3. 6

NEW SADDLERY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends

and the public generally, that he has just returned

from Baltimore, with a handsome assort-

ment of

SADDLERY,

Which he intends to manufacture in the best

and neatest manner, and in the latest fashions.

All of which he will sell low for Cash, as he finds

it indispensably necessary for him to quit cre-
ditting, indiscriminately.

THOMAS B. PINKARD.

Easton, Nov. 19—4

AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connexions, is wanted in the

Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARROTT.

Easton, July 16

ALMANAC'S

For the year of our Lord 1817,

For sale at the Star Office.

AMERICAN FORTIFICATIONS.

The following interesting description of
the remains of Ancient Fortifications
which are still visible near Fort Hawkins,
Georgia, is given in a letter from a
gentleman at that place to his friend
in New Jersey.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

We feel a great pleasure in laying before the public the addresses of his excellency the governor, to those brave officers to whom he presented the swords, voted by the legislature of this state, and their replies. We regret that we are unable in this day's paper to give more than the address to major gen. Scott, and his reply but shall certainly lay the others before our readers as early as possible. We cannot, at this time, refrain from expressing our opinion of the favourable moment which his excellency selected to deliver these memorials of their country's gratitude, and those testimonials of their own valour to the heroes who led our arms to victory on the shores of the Niagara, of Erie and Ontario. The day was the epoch when the determined spirit of our ancestors had forced the invaders of our city to retreat from it with shame and discomfiture; and being in itself a proud day in our annals, it well became it to be again the witness of the reward to merit and the grateful expressions of the public voice in her second conflict.

The governor's chamber in the City Hall was crowded with the most respectable citizens, and in which fashion and beauty were dressed in the most enchanting costume that of smiles and cheerfulness as the swords were presented by his excellency and received by heroes. We must only add, that the day, enlivened by this patriotic exhibition, passed off to the satisfaction of all we have heard mention it.

The following is the address, of his excellency governor Tompkins to major gen. Scott.

I avail myself of an anniversary commemoration of the exploits of our forefathers, to perform the pleasing duty of proclaiming the gratitude of the people of this state to those descendants of the heroes of the revolution whose services in the late war have contributed so mainly to perpetuate the independence which our venerated ancestors achieved, and to advance the glory of the American nation.

In advertising, sir, to your claims of distinction, it would be sufficient to say, that, on all occasions, you have displayed the highest military accomplishments, the most ardent attachment to the rights and honor of your country, and the most intrepid exertions in their support. A rapid and unprecedented succession of promotions at an early age has been the well earned fruit of your talents. This distinguished notice by your government is the best encomium on your character and the highest reward to which the virtuous and the great aspire.

But, sir, your military career is replete with splendid events. Without descending to too much minuteness, I may briefly refer to your exploits in the most interesting portion of the American continent. The shores of Niagara, from Erie to Ontario, are inscribed with your name, and with the names of your brave companions. The defeat of the enemy at Fort George, will not be forgotten. The memorable conflict on the plains of Chippewa, and the appalling night-battle on the heights of Niagara, are events, which have added new celebrity to the spot where they happened, heightening the majesty of the stupendous cataract, by combining with its natural, all the force of the moral sublime. The admirers of the great in nature, from all quarters of the globe, will forever visit the theatre of your achievements. They will bear to their distant homes, the idea of this mighty display of nature, and will associate with it, the deeds of you and your brothers in arms. And so long as the beautiful & sublime, shall be objects of admiration among men; so long as the whelming water of Erie shall be tumbled into the awful depths of Niagara, so long shall the splendid actions in which you have had so conspicuous a share, endure in the memory of man.

Accept, sir, the sword presented to you by the people of this State; as a pledge of their affection and gratitude for your distinguished services; & may the remainder of your life be as serene and happy as your early days have been useful and glorious.

Maj. Gen. Scott's reply.

SIR,

I have heretofore had the honour to express to the Legislature of the State of New York, through your excellency, my high sense of the distinguished compliment conferred on me by that honorable body, in its resolution on the subject of my military services, and in its vote of the sword now so handsomely presented by your excellency.

On an occasion like this, *declarations* would but feebly express the solemn obligation contracted. Permit me to assure your excellency, and through you, the Legislature of the proud State of New York, that I am sensibly alive to the duties of a republican soldier, armed by the hands of his countrymen, to support and defend the national honor and independence; and, if my personal service had been more worthy of the distinction bestowed, I should have no wish left me at this moment, but that the glory and the liberties of the Republic might be eternal.

A GOLD MINE.

Is said to have been discovered near Georgetown about 58 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Ohio River. A specimen has been tried by a silver smith in Pittsburgh, who declared it to be pure virgin gold, without alloy.—*Lynchburg Press.*

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

This being the day prescribed by the Constitution for the annual Meeting of the Congress of the United States, at 12 o'clock the President pro-tempore of the Senate (Mr. Gillard) took the chair, and the roll being called, by the Secretary of the Senate (Mr. Cuts) it appeared that a quorum was present.

The credentials of the Senators from Indiana (one of whom was present) having been read, some conversation took place respecting them, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to take the subject into consideration, it appearing that the copies of the constitution of the State had not been received in either House; though said to be transmitted as required by law, to the President and Speaker respectively, Mr. Taylor, therefore, though admitted to a seat, was not qualified.

The next business, and the only business, besides the usual orders organizing the Senate, was the proposition, by Mr. VARNUM, of the following resolve:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal a Law passed at the last Session of Congress, entitled "An Act to change the mode of compensation to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Delegates from Territories," and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpose.

The Resolution lies on the table of course for one day.

After informing the other House that they were formed, &c. and appointing a committee for the same purpose to wait on the President, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

At twelve o'clock, the Speaker (Mr. Clay) took the Chair, and the roll being called over by the Clerk of the House (Mr. Dougherty) it appeared that a quorum was present.

The usual orders were adopted for supplying the members with papers, &c. for communicating with the Senate, and for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of N. Y. it was ordered that the House meet at twelve instead of eleven o'clock of each day for the present. [The object of this change is to afford more time for the committees for the first week or two of the Session, whose sittings used to be interrupted, heretofore, almost as soon as commenced, by the meeting of the House.]

And the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 3.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the UNITED STATES, transmitted to both Houses of Congress, the following MESSAGE, by Mr. Todd, his Secretary:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

In reviewing the present state of our country, our attention cannot be withheld from the effect produced by peculiar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth, and threatened scarcity in particular districts. Such, however, is the variety of soils, of climates, and of products, within our extensive limits, that the aggregate resources for subsistence, are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And, as far as an economy of consumption, more than usual, may be necessary, our thankfulness is due to Providence, for what is far more than a compensation, in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year.

Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the U. States with G. Britain, in a general invigoration of industry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more & more disclosing itself to commercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufactures, and by a portion of our navigation. As the first proceeds in an essential degree, from an excess of imported merchandise, which carries a check in its own tendency, the cause, in its present extent, cannot be of very long duration. The evil will not, however, be viewed by Congress, without a recollection, that manufacturing establishments, if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive, after the cause shall have ceased; and that, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may recur, in which a dependence on foreign sources, for indispensable supplies, may be among the most serious embarrassments.

The depressed state of our navigation is to be ascribed, in a material degree, to its exclusion from the colonial ports of the nation most extensively connected with us in commerce, and from the indirect operation of that exclusion. Previous to the late convention at London, between the U. States and G. Britain, the relative state of the navigation laws of the two countries, growing out of the treaty of 1794, had given to the British navigation a material advantage over the American, in the intercourse between the American ports and British ports in Europe. The convention of London equalized the laws of the two countries, relating to those ports; leaving the intercourse between our ports and the ports of the British colonies, subject, as before, to the respective re-

gulations of the parties. The British government, enforcing, now, regulations which prohibits a trade between its colonies and the United States, in American vessels, whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation is loosened accordingly; and the loss is augmented by the advantage which is given to the British competition over the American in the navigation between our ports and British ports in Europe, by the circuitous voyages, enjoyed by the one, and not enjoyed by the other.

The reasonableness of the rule of reciprocity, applied to one branch of the commercial intercourse, has been pressed on our part, as equally applicable to both branches; but it is ascertained, that the British cabinet declines all negotiation on the subject; with a disavowal, however, of any disposition to view, in an unfriendly light, whatever countervailing regulations the U. States may oppose to the regulations of which they complain. The wisdom of the Legislature will decide on the course, which, under these circumstances, is prescribed by a joint regard to the amicable relations between the two nations, and to the just interests of the U. States.

I have the satisfaction to state, generally, that we remain in amity with foreign powers.

An occurrence has, indeed, taken place in the Gulf of Mexico, which, if sanctioned by the Spanish government, may make an exception as to that power.—According to the report of our naval commander, on that station, one of our public armed vessels was attacked by an overpowering force, under a Spanish commander, and the American flag, with the officers and crew, insulted in a manner calling for prompt reparation. This has been demanded. In the mean time, a frigate & smaller vessels of war have been ordered into that Gulf, for the protection of our commerce. It would be improper to omit, that the representative of his Catholic Majesty, in the U. States, lost no time in giving the strongest assurances, that no hostile order could have emanated from his government, and that it will be as ready to do, as to expect, whatever the nature of the case, and the friendly relations of the two countries, shall be found to require.

The posture of our affairs with Algiers, at the present moment, is not known. The Dey, drawing pretenses from circumstances for which the United States were not answerable, addressed a letter to this government, declaring the treaty last concluded with him, to have been annulled by our violation of it; and presenting, as the alternative, war, or a renewal of the former treaty, which stipulated, among other things, an annual tribute. The answer, with an explicit declaration that the U. States preferred war to tribute, required his recognition and observance of the treaty last made, which abolishes tribute and the slavery of our captured citizens. The result of the answer has not been received. Should he renew his warfare on our commerce we rely on the protection it will find in our naval force actually in the Mediterranean.

With the other Barbary states, our affairs have undergone no change.

The Indian tribes within our limits appear also disposed to remain at peace. From several of them purchases of lands have been made particularly favourable to the wishes and security of our frontier settlements, as well as to the general interests of the nation. In some instances, the titles, though not supported by due proofs, and clashing those of one tribe with the claims of another, have been extinguished by double purchases; the benevolent policy of the U. States preferring the augmented expense to the hazard of doing injustice; or to the enforcement of justice, against a feeble and untutored people, by means involving or threatening an effusion of blood.

I am happy to add, that the tranquility which has been restored among the tribes themselves, as between them and our own population, will favor the resumption of the work of civilization, which had made an encouraging progress among some tribes; and that the facility is increasing, for extending that divided and individual ownership, which exists now in movable property only, to the soil itself; and of thus establishing in the culture and improvement of it, the true foundation for a transit from the habits of the savage, to the arts and comforts of social life.

As a subject of the highest importance to the national welfare, I must, again, earnestly recommend to the consideration of Congress, a re-organization of the militia, on a plan which will form it into classes according to the periods of life more and less adapted to military service. An efficient militia is authorized and contemplated by the constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of free government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calculated to give to its due force, than a classification which will assign the foremost place in the defence of the country, to that portion of its citizens whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides, the consideration that a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with the most convenience and equity it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part.

Congress will call to mind, that no adequate provision has yet been made for the uniformity of weights and measures, also contemplated by the constitution.

The great utility of a standard, fixed in its nature, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportions, is sufficiently obvious. It led the government, at an early stage, to preparatory steps for introducing it; and a completion of the work will be a just title to the public gratitude.

The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a University in this District, on a scale and for objects worthy of the American nations, induces me to renew my recommendation, of it, to the favourable consideration of Congress; and I particularly invite again their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse & improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity.

Occurrences having taken place which shew that the stationary provisions for the dispensation of crime and justice, are deficient in relation to places and to persons under the exclusive cognizance of the national authority; an amendment of the law, embracing such cases, will merit the earliest attention of the legislature.

It will be a reasonable occasion also, for inquiring how far legislative interposition may be further requisite in providing penalties for offences designated in the constitution or in the statutes, and to which either no penalties are annexed, or none with sufficient certainty.

And I submit to the wisdom of congress, whether a more enlarged revision of the criminal code be not expedient, for the purpose of mitigating, in certain cases, penalties which were adopted into it antecedent to experiments and examples which justify and recommend a more lenient policy.

The United States have been the first to abolish within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the natives of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves, and by punishing their citizens participating in the traffic, cannot but gratify at the progress made by concurrent efforts of other nations, towards a general suppression of so great an evil.—They must feel, at the same time, the greatest solicitude, to give the fullest efficacy to their own regulations.

With that view, the interposition of congress appears to be required by the violations and evasions which, it is suggested, are chargeable on unworthy citizens who mingle in the slave trade under foreign flags and with foreign ports; and by collusive importations of slaves into the United States through adjoining ports and territories. I present the subject to congress, with a full assurance of their disposition to apply all the remedy which can be afforded by an amendment of the law. The regulations which were intended to guard against abuses of a kindred character, in the trade between the several states, ought also to be rendered more effectual for their human object.

To the recommendation I add, for the consideration of congress, the expediency of a remodification of the judiciary establishment, and of an additional department in the executive branch of the government.

The first is called for by the accruing business, which necessarily swells the duties of the federal courts, and by the great and widening space, within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for members of the supreme court a relief from iteration fatigues, incompatible, as well with the age which a portion of them will always have attained, as with the researches and preparations which are due to their stations, and to the judicial reputation of their country. And considerations equally cogent require a more convenient organization of the subordinate tribunals, which may be accomplished without an objectionable increase of the number or expense of the judges.

The extent and variety of Executive business, also accumulating with the progress of our country and its growing population, call for an additional department, to be charged with duties now overburdening other departments, and with such as have not been annexed to a department.

The course of experience recommends another improvement in the Executive establishment, that the provision for the station of Attorney General, whose residence at the seat of government official connections with it, and management of the public business before the Judiciary, preclude an extensive participation in professional emoluments, be made more adequate to his services and his relinquishments; and that, with a view to his reasonable accommodation, and to a proper depository of his official opinions and proceedings, there be included in the provision the usual appurtenances to a public office.

In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is a subject of great gratification to find, that even within the short period which had elapsed since the return of peace, the revenue has far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, and that under any probable diminution of its future annual product, which the vicissitudes of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the effectual and early extinguishment of the public debt.

It has been estimated, that during the year 1816, the actual receipts of revenue at the treasury, including the balance at the commencement of the year and excluding the proceeds of loans and treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of forty seven millions of dollars; that during the same year the actual payments at the

treasury, including the payment of the arreages of the war department, as well as the payment of a considerable excess, beyond the annual appropriation, will amount to about the sum of thirty-eight millions of dollars; and that consequently, at the close of the year, there will be a surplus in the treasury of about the sum of nine millions of dollars.

The operations of the treasury continue to be obstructed by difficulties, arising from the condition of the National currency; but they have nevertheless been effectual, to a beneficial extent,

in the reduction of the public debt, and the establishment of the public credit. The floating debt of the Treasury Notes, and temporary loans will soon be entirely discharged. The aggregate of the funded debt, composed of debts incurred during the wars of 1776 and 1812, has been estimated, with reference to the first of January next, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten millions of dollars.

The ordinary annual expenses of the government, for the maintenance of all its institutions, civil, military and naval, have been estimated at a sum not less than twenty millions of dollars. And permanent revenue, to be derived from all the existing sources, has been estimated at a sum of about twenty five millions of dollars.

Upon this general view of the subject, it is obvious, that there is only wanting to the fiscal prosperity of the government, the restoration of uniform medium of exchange.

The local accumulations of the revenue, have already enabled the treasury to meet the public engagements in the local currency of most of the states; & it is expected that the same cause will produce the same effect throughout the union.

But for the interests of the community at large, as for the purposes of the treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate.

The constitution has entrusted Congress exclusively with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description: and the measures which were taken, during the last session, in execution of the power, give every promise of success.

The Bank of the United States has been organized under auspices the most favorable, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to those measures.

For a more enlarged view of the public finances with a view of the measures pursued by the Treasury Department, previous to the resignation of the late Secretary, I transmit an extract from the last report of that officer. Congress will perceive in it, ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial prosperity of the nation rests; and will do justice to the distinguished abilities and successful exertions with which the duties of the department were executed during a period remarkable for its difficulties and its peculiar perplexities.

The period of my retiring from the public service, being at little distance, I shall find no occasion more proper than the present, for expressing to my fellow-citizens my deep sense of the continued confidence and kind support which I have received from them.

My grateful recollection of these distinguished marks of the favorable regard can never cease; and, with the consciousness, that if I have not served my country with greater ability, I have served it with a sincere devotion, will accompany me as a source of unfailing gratification.

Happily shall I carry with me from the public theatre, other sources, which those who love their country most, will appreciate. I shall hold it blessed with tranquility and prosperity at home, and with peace and respect abroad.

I can indulge the proud reflection, that the American people have reached in safety and success their fortieth year as an independent nation; that, for nearly an entire generation, they have had experience of their present constitution, and of their free choice, that they have found it to bear the trials of adverse as well as prosperous circumstances, to contain, in its combination of the federate and elective principles, a reconciliation of public strength with individual liberty, of national power for the defence of national rights, with a security against wars of injustice, of ambition, or of vain glory, in the fundamental provision which subjects all question of war to the will of the nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities.

Nor is it less a peculiar felicity of this constitution, so dear to us all, that it is found to be capable, without losing vital energies, of expanding itself over a spacious community, for whose benefit it was established.

And may I not be allowed to add to this gratifying spectacle, that I shall read, in their devotion to true liberty, & to the constitution which is its palladium; sure presages, that the destined career of my country will exhibit a government pursuing the public good as its sole objects; and regulating its means by the great principles consecrated in its character, and by those moral principles to which they are so well allied.

A government which watches over the purity of elections, the freedom of speech & of the press, the trial by jury, and the equal interdict against encroachments & comp

Mr. Morrow, from the committee appointed to enquire whether any, and if compensation law, when justly viewed, any, what, legislative measures may be necessary for admitting the State of Indiana into the Union, or for extending the laws of the United States to that State, made a report concluding with a recommendation of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the state of Indiana, having formed to themselves a constitution and state government, conformable to the constitution and laws of the United States, and to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states to be formed in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, passed on the 13th day of July, 1787, the said state shall be, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever.

The resolution received its first reading.

Mr. Varnum submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of requiring the Directors of the Bank of the United States to establish a competent office of Discount & Deposit within the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia—and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

This motion also lies on the table of course for one day.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

The joint resolution for admitting the State of Indiana into the Union, was referred to the select committee, further to consider and report thereon.

Mr. Barbour submitted a resolution for so amending the rules of the Senate as to appoint at each session certain standing committees of the Senate, [the same as are now appointed by the House of Representatives,] which motion lies on the table.

The Resolution to require the Directors of the United States Bank to establish a Branch thereof in the City of Washington, was taken up; and an motion of Mr. Mason, of N. H. postponed to Monday next; and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

The message of the President was read, referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and 5,000 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Nelson of Va. offered for consideration the following resolution, without preface or remark:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act entitled "an act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Delegates from Territories."

The Speaker intimated that the motion was not regular, inasmuch as the Judiciary Committee, as well as other standing Committees, were not yet appointed.

The question on considering this motion was decided in the negative.

The standing committees were then ordered to be appointed.

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 4.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, Mr. Nelson in the chair, the following subdivision and distribution of the President's Message, was made by several resolutions offered by Mr. Taylor of New York, and adopted by the committee:

So much of the Message as relates to the subject of Foreign Affairs and Commercial Intercourse with the British Colonial ports, was referred to a select committee; so much as relates to our military affairs, to a select committee; so much as relates to re-organization of the Militia, to a select committee; so much as relates to our naval affairs to a select committee; so much as relates to manufactures to the committee of commerce and manufactures; so much as relates to altering the condition of the Indian tribes within our limits, to a select committee; so much as relates to an uniformity of weights and measures—Messrs. Pitkin, Calhoun, Hopkinson, M'Kee, Hall, Crawford, and Clark of N. Y.

On the subject of the National University.—Messrs. Wilde, Wright, Breckenridge, Herbert, Powell, Birdsall and Heiter.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. T. Wilson, Brooks, Clayton, Bateman, Yancey, Adams and Hawes.

On the subject of the African Slave Trade.—Messrs. Pickering, Comstock, Tucker, Taggart, Gilley and Hooks.

On further provision for the Attorney General, and on the subject of an Additional Department.—Messrs. Lowndes, Bassett, Wm. Wilson, Ruggles, For-

yth, Bennett, and Tait.

On uniform National Currency.—

Messrs. Calhoun, Webster, Hubert, Whiteside, Hardin, Townsend, and Glas-

gow.

A great number of private petitions were presented, and variously referred.

The Speaker presented sundry documents transmitted to him by Rufus Easton, of Missouri Territory, in relation to the election and return of John Scott, as the Delegate in this House from the Territory of Missouri; which were referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. Williams of N. C. submitted the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the decisions of Richard Bland Lee, Esq. Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed the 9th of April, 1816.

COMPENSATION LAW.

Mr. Johnson of Ken. rose, and after a speech of more than an hour's length, in

which he declared his opinion of the compensation law, when justly viewed, to be unchanged, but his motion to be predicated on the will and implied instructions of his constituents, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the late act changing the mode of compensation to the Members of Congress, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Desha intimated, that when this subject should be fully before the House, there would be more to be said about it; and as the House had refused yesterday even to consider it, he required the Yeas and Nays on the question of consideration.

A sufficient number not rising to support the call for the Yeas and Nays, they were not called.

The question on consideration was determined in the affirmative, without a division.

And the resolution itself was agreed to without a division.

After agreeing to a motion of Mr. Reynolds, to direct the Secretary of War to lay before the House the Report of the Commissioner appointed to mark and survey a Road on Tennessee River, together with an account of the expense attending the same—

The House adjourned.

The following gentlemen are appointed by the SPEAKER, in pursuance of the order of the House, to compose the committee of the House of Representatives.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES.
Of Ways and Means. Messrs. Lowndes, Smith of Md. Mosley, Burwell, Wilkin, Gaston and Henderson.

Of Elections.—Messrs. Taylor of N. Y. Pickering, Hahn, Vose, Law and Thomas.

Of Commerce and Manufactures.—Messrs. Newton, Savage, Hulbert, Parry, Miller, Mason and Forney.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Yancey, Alexander, Goodwin, Davenport, Lyle, Hardin and Lyon.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Tucker, Lewis, Irwin of Penn. Wendorff, Herbert, Taylor, S. C. and Peter.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Robertson, McLean, King, Surgis, Harrison, Williams and Hendricks.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Ingham, Cannon, Breckinridge Avery, Carr, (Mass.) Caldwell, Noyes.

On Pensions & Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Chappell, Reynolds, Stuart, Southard, Wilcox, Wheaton, Crocheron.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Pickens, Barbour, Hammond, Champion, Schenck, Thomas Wilson, and Jeremiah Nelson.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Hugh Nelson, Wilde, Hopkinson, Wright, Ormsby, Webster and Love.

Of Accounts.—Messrs. Little, Reed, Edwards.

Of Revisal, &c.—Messrs. Condict, Bradbury, and Wm. Maclay.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Sharp, Clark of N. C. Telfair, Atherton, and Huger.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

The following committees, to whom were yesterday ordered to be referred various subjects of the President's Message, were appointed, to wit:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Forsyth, Smith of Md. Grosvenor, King, Baker, Ward of Mass. and Darlington.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Conner, Desha, Ward of N. J. Peter, T. M. Nelson and Dickens.

On the subject of the Militia.—Mess. Harrison, Tallmadge, Blunt, Roane, Taul, Hungerford and Marsh.

On Naval Affairs.—Mess. Pleasants, Betts, Culpepper, Lovett, Robertson, Stearns and Clednen.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Thomas, Griffin, Adgate, Baer, Woodward, M' Coy, and Fletcher.

On the uniformity of Weights and Measures.—Messrs. Pitkin, Calhoun, Hopkinson, M'Kee, Hall, Crawford, and Clark of N. Y.

On the National University.—Messrs. Wilde, Wright, Breckenridge, Herbert, Powell, Birdsall and Heiter.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. T. Wilson, Brooks, Clayton, Bateman, Yancey, Adams and Hawes.

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COMPENSATION LAW.

Mr. Johnson of Ken. rose, and after a speech of more than an hour's length, in

Resolved further, That the said committee have leave to send for persons & papers.

Mr. Webster expressed some surprise at a motion to enquire into the decisions of an officer invested with the powers & discretion of a judge, and which implied impropriety in the conduct of the officer. At least, he conceived the motion to be rather hasty, and thought it would be better to decline its immediate consideration. He therefore moved that the resolution for the present be laid on the table.

Mr. Williams assented to the wishes of Mr. Webster, and the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lynde,

Resolved, That the committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the late act changing the mode of compensation to the Members of Congress, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

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The following admiral Stanzas are copied from Maxwell's Poems:

RESOLUTION.

I say to my heart, it is time
To leave off thy follies at last;
For past is thy flourishing prime,
Thy flourishing prime—it is past!

And chang'd are the fairest skies,
Once rosy with love and desire,

You star, and these shadows that rise—

They say it is time to retire!

Love charm'd me awhile to her bower,
As blooming as bower could be,
Where beauty, with magical power,
Sat smiling—too lovely for me.

I gaz'd on her languishing eye,
And felt the wild throb of her breast;

But she left me, she left me to sigh,

And what had become of my rest?

Next pleasure seduc'd with her song,
Her song was too sweet for my ears;

Unheeding I mix'd with her strong,

Tot merrily to think or to fear,

She gave and I drank of her bowl,

Nor knew what was lurking within;

Twas madness, 'twas death to my soul;

The chalice was poisoned with sin.

Then fame blew her trumpet aloud;

And my heart beat to arms at the sound;

And I rush'd with the daring and proud,

Till my brows with her laurel were crown'd.

But sad was the wreath that I won,

For it sever'd my temples with pain,

I felt that my heart was undone,

And I sigh'd for sweet slumbers again,

But religion now found me astray,

All languid and fainting with care,

She rais'd me once as I lay,

And sav'd me from cruel Despair.

"Oh! quit this dark valley of Woe!"

She said with a whisper of love,

"If you would be happy below,

Set your heart upon Heav'n above."

ENIGMA.

Tho' but small my size and figure,
Yet I am in general use,
To ev'ry blessing I contribute,
To all happiness conduce.

No delight exists without me,
I attend each beau and belle,
Also grace the Shepherd's Cottage,
And the Hermit's lonely Cell.

From the gracious king I'm banish'd,
In his court I'm never seen,
But I with redoubt'd duty
Daily wait upon the queen.

I belong to men of learning,
Dwell with genius, taste and sense,
Yet to ev'ry simple blockhead
I my friendly aid dispense.

I promote the noblest feelings,
And from virtue ne'er remove,
I was never in a passion;
But I always am in love.

I partake of each amusement,
And of pleasure have my share,
Yet am oft observ'd in trouble,
And can never fly from care.

Stranger to malicious bosoms,
Gentle breasts my influence find;
Yet tho' in your hearts you place me,
I am never in your mind.

I am ever in amazement,
Deal in wonder and surprise,
Never in your sight appearing,
Yet I'm here before your eyes.

On Ladies carrying Watches in their Bosom.

Among our fashionable bands,
No wonder now if TIME should linger—
Allowed to place two Rude HANDS
Where others dare not lay a FINGER.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A friend from the country has handed us the following, with a request that it might be made public. It has been long known that bread may be made from potatoes, but the method of making good bread from them has remained a secret with many. Believing that the information may prove of importance to all, at this time, when bread stuffs are commanding a very high price, we wish pleasure give it an insertion.

Providence American.

Method of making GOOD BREAD at about half the common price.

Boil the potatoes not quite so soft as common; then turn the water out and let them hang over the fire and dry a short time; then peal them while they are hot, & pound them as fine as possible; then take a small quantity of pearl ash, which should be added to new yeast, which is working briskly: add the potatoes to these ingredients, & knead them

then add as much rye, meal or flour as you can possibly work in—the whole should be pounded together with a pestle, or something of the kind—no water to be added at any time.—After the dough is thus prepared, let it stand an hour and a half or two hours before it is put into the oven. Be particular in following these directions, and you may make as good bread as can be made from the best rye and Indian meal; indeed many give it the preference.—It does not require quite so long time to bake, as the common brown bread.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCUR-
RENCE.

The Exeter Mail Coach on its way to London, was attacked on Sunday night at Winterslow Hut, seven miles on this side of Salisbury, in a most extraordinary manner. At the moment when the coachmen pulled up to deliver his bags, one of the leaders was suddenly seized by a ferocious animal. This produced a great confusion and alarm; two pas-

sengers who were inside the mail got out into the house, and locked themselves up in a room above stairs; the horses kicked and plunged violently, and it was with difficulty the coachman could prevent the carriage from being overturned. It was soon perceived by the coachman and guard, by the light of the lamps, that the animal which had seized the horse was a huge lioness. A large mastiff dog came up and attacked her fiercely, on which she quitted the horse and turned on him.—The dog fled, but was pursued and killed by the horses within about forty yards of the place. It appears that she had escaped from a caravan that was standing on the roadside, belonging to the proprietors of a menagerie, on their way to Salisbury fair. An alarm being given, the keepers pursued and the lioness into an hollow under a granary, where they secured her so effectually as to prevent her escape. The horse when first attacked fought with great spirit, and if at liberty would probably have beaten down his antagonist with his fore feet, but in ploughing he embarrassed himself in the harness.

The lioness, it appears, attacked him in front, and springing at his throat had fastened the talons of her fore feet on each side of his neck, close to the head, while the talons of her hind feet were forced into his chest.—In this situation she hung, while the blood was seen flowing, as if a vein had been opened with a lancet. The ferocious animal missed the throat and the jugular vein, but the horse is so dreadfully torn, he is not expected to survive. He was a capital horse, the best in the set.—The expression of agony in his tears and moans was most affecting. A fresh horse having been procured, the mail drove on, having been detained there three-quarters of an hour by this extraordinary obstruction.

It has excited no little astonishment with some, that the importation of British goods should continue with very little diminution, after it must have been known in England that they were selling here below sterling cost. We have already suggested, that this sacrifice was voluntary on the part of England, and made with the intention of destroying our manufactures.—In the extracts we make to-day from the Edinburgh Review the reader will find our suggestion corroborated with the frank avowal of Mr. Brougham, on the floor of the British Parliament.—He says, "it was well worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation, in order, by the glut, to STIFLE IN THE CRADLE those rising manufactures of the U. States, which the war had forced into existence." If we will not attempt to parry the blow avowedly aimed to destroy us, we in a manner become accomplices in our own ruin, and deserve neither pity nor pardon.

In the extracts referred to, we are furnished with a fact which will startle credibility, and which has not its parallel upon record. We allude to the declaration of Mr. Brougham, that, "in one parish, EVERY INDIVIDUAL, with a single exception, was WHOLLY RUINED," by the weight of taxes.

Another prominent fact, which, with the one above stated, our federal grumblers will do well to treasure up, is, that the duty upon malt and its products, porter, ale, &c. during the war, produced an annual revenue of £12,350,000 sterling, of fifty-four millions eight hundred & thirty-four thousand dollars! Thus the English malt tax alone more than quadrupled in amount the whole internal taxes of the United States during any period of our war.

Albany Argus.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.

Two young men, apparently from the country, last week hired a shop in this town, and purchased of a merchant here, goods to the amount of about a thousand dollars in value, promising to pay a part in cash, and stating the security which they would give for the balance. They removed the goods to their shop on Friday, and were to call and make the proposed payment, and give the security on the next day. On Saturday morning their shop was found deserted & empty, and the men after diligent search since have not been found.—It is supposed that they called themselves by assumed names, and entirely misrepresented their situation and connexions. It is supposed from a noise heard in the neighbourhood of the shop, that they decamped at about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning.

CANADA.

A proposition has lately been made in the British Parliament, to declare Canada Independent!—We think the adoption of such a measure not unlikely.—A belief has long been entertained by many distinguished persons in G. Britain, that the possession of Canada was injurious to the prosperity of the mother country. The subject is highly interesting to the U. States, and we hope will be steadily kept in view by our government.

[We have read a great number of London Papers, but never met with the above mentioned proposition.

Palladium.

A SWINDLER.

A man of genteel appearance, by the name of James Lee, arrived in this city last Saturday evening in the ship Margaret, from Liverpool, and shewed several merchants an invoice of a great variety of choice articles he had brought with him from Europe, well calculated for this market. From one of whom he

succeeded in obtaining an advance of 2 hundred dollars on account, by endorsing the invoice and bill of lading.—When the goods were sold the balance was to be paid over to Lee. After entering them at the Custom House and securing the duties, a permit was obtained to land the trunks of Merchandise, and behold, on opening them they were found to be filled with nothing but stones and straw.—On enquiry for Lee it was found that he sailed last

Tuesday morning for Richmond, in the sloop Astrea. His villainy, it seems, did not stop here, for just before his departure he had the address to swindle a merchant taylor out of a new suit of black clothes, and a shoemaker out of a pair of boots and shoes. In order to put the public on their guard against this arch villain we have obtained a description of his person. He has a sallow complexion, and is a little pitted with the small pox—has dark eyes & hair, and no whiskers—is about 35 or 40 years old, rather above the middle size as to height with broad shoulders—speaks French, but is an Englishman by birth.

Extract of a letter from N. Orleans, received at N. York, dated Oct. 22.

"Our city, contrary to universal expectation, is unusually health, as much so indeed as any town in the union. The weather has been very warm, & we have had scarcely any rain for 2 months past. These circumstances are generally considered unpropitious to health; yet thus far their effect has not been injurious. The inundation, which created so much alarm in the commencement of the summer, has been highly beneficial as regards the healthiness of the city. While the water was up, it was by no means stagnant, but was constantly running with great rapidity either on or off, so that it could not possibly be followed by any ill effect, care being taken to remove the animal and vegetable putrefaction, which it left behind. There is much groundless terror in the northern states, respecting the unwholesomeness of our city.—Yet are the inhabitants of Louisiana exempt from many diseases, which commit great ravages among you, viz. consumption, asthma, and rheumatism—pleurisy is absolutely unknown among us. The only diseases from which we have any thing to fear, are fever and dysentery—these are some times fatal to strangers who are imprudent or intemperate. But they are so well and so generally understood, that the oldest inhabitants care nothing about them. For my part, during the five years that I have resided here, I have had infinitely less sickness than I should have had, if I had continued to live in Philadelphia."

From the New York Evening Post.

We give the following interesting extract of a letter just received from an old friend and correspondent and a gentleman of the first respectability, who last year, quitted with some dissatisfaction, the United States, where he had resided in a public and private capacity, nearly five and twenty years, to return and pass the remainder of his life in the land of his forefathers. But, instead of the lively pleasures that he had anticipated at revisiting his native home, unwellcome feelings of disappointment & regret awaited him; it might almost be said the place that once knew him, knew him no more. At length after a weary pilgrimage, finding naught but vanity and vexation of spirit, he has returned, with his little family to enjoy, with tranquility, their future days in the bosom of their adopted home. In whatever they may fix for their residence, it will be envied by all who formerly had the happiness of their acquaintance. The opinion of this gentleman, on the present state of Europe though only sketched in a letter not designed for the public, are entitled to great respect.

On board the ship Harmony, November 22, 1816.

Last evening we entered the Chesapeake bay, after a passage of 40 days from the Texel, and we are now sailing towards Baltimore, with a contrary wind a light breeze. We feel happy in finding ourselves again in America, and the more so after our late residence and travels in Europe. It is far from being true that the internal tranquility of Europe is firmly established by the late peace of Paris, that the general feeling of apprehension prevails every where that new changes or new wars are to take place within a few years. The French feel deeply the humiliating condition to which they are reduced, and nothing but the presence of the allied armies in France—on the northern frontiers, keeps them from new convulsions, or attempts at a revolution.

"Throughout Europe a general spirit of uneasiness and dissatisfaction prevails. The resources of every nation have been exhausted by the wars of the last 25 years, and it is not possible for any of the governments, at present, to alleviate the burdens formerly laid on the people, as they are all loaded with enormous debts, and are to keep themselves prepared for new wars. Even in the kingdom of the Netherlands, the conscription is in full force, and by it an army of 100,000 men is kept up. Troops are still quartered on the inhabitants; in a word, the French system remains necessarily in full force, while the taxes continue to bear as heavily on the impoverished nations as before.—Add to this the fears and forebodings for the future, sharpened by the remembrance of past long sufferings, together with the various unpleasant and gloomy impressions upon every individual, oc-

casioned by it, and you will be able to conceive the nations of Europe feel themselves restless, dissatisfied and unhappy; not so much, however, for what they actually feel, as for what they fear. France still continues to be an object of detestation and apprehension, and the cause of the present unhappy state of the nation of Europe."

FOR SALE.

That BRICK Building on Washington Street, in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, and fronting Goldsborough Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Morrell & Lambdin—the terms of sale will be made accommodating—if not sold, it will be for Rent, the Store Room, with the back Room and from Cellar, will be rented separately if required.—For terms apply to JOSEPH HASKINS.

Oct. 29

FOR SALE.

The Farm, wherein the subscriber now lives, containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also, about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in Queen Ann's County in the state of Maryland, and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware. Also, a number of valuable hands, men women and Children. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centreville, Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

SAML. WRIGHT.

Sept. 24

FOR SALE.

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situated in Talbot County, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship-building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow.—Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber. P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened TAVERN, and intends keeping a general assortment of the very best LIQUORS, and the best accommodation that the markets can afford.—Boarders by the day, week, month, or year, will be taken.—Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be accommodated with board and private rooms, and attentive servants kept for the accommodation of customers, &c. The subscriber's stables are in good repair, and a constant supply of Fresh and a good Ostler will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

WANTED.

An industrious, intelligent man, capable of transacting ordinary business, to superintend 2 Farms and a Mill. The Farms are convenient to each other and adjoining. He must be a man of steady habits; and a good farmer: to such a character the salary will be liberal. A single man, or one with a small family, would be preferred. Enquire at this Office.

N. B. A blacksmith may obtain a good situation and some assistance in his business, on application as above.

P. S. A young hearty and able Negro Man, aged 24 years for sale, and may be taken out of the State.

November 19—4

Treasury Department,

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Funds have been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in the City of New York, in the State of New York, and which were not embraced by the notification from this Department of the 22d of August 1816.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of New York, at any time prior to the first day of January, 1817; after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

The Commissioners in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the Printers authorised to publish the Laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it once a week in their respective papers until the first day of January next.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

December 3 5

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship-Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass Timbers, Prime Flooring Scantling and Common Timber

GENERAL



ADVERTISER.

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1816.

No. 16—892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH.
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS
Are **TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS**
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance;
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on
WEDNESDAY, 18th instant, his a deuce, in
a variety of Stock, consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND
Hogs; Farming Utensils, Provisions, and some
Household Furniture. The above property will
be sold on a credit of six months on all sums over
six dollars, with note and approved security bear-
ing 2 interest till paid; for sums of and under, the
cash must be paid.

ALSO, FOR CASH,

ABOUT FORTY BBLs. OF CORN
The sale will take place at 11 o'clock, and at
a balance given by

JOHN TIBBLES.

Dec. 10. 2

VALUABLE NEGROES,

FOR SALE, ON A CREDIT.

On THURSDAY, the 19th day of December
inst, at Heddaway's Ferry, in Talbot county, at
1 o'clock P. M. will be sold.

Thirty-five Negro Slaves,

of both sexes, and of various ages, the property
of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Amongst the
number are **TWELVE BOYS**. Such of these
slaves, as are under forty-five years of age, will be
sold for a term of years, respectively; and on the
sale of those, who are incapable in law of being
manumitted, bonds, conditioned, that they shall
not be carried or sold out of the state, will be re-
quired before a delivery. A credit of three years
will be allowed on the purchase money, interest
being annually paid.

The sale will be conducted by

JOHN BULLEN.

Talbot county, Dec. 3. 3

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at Mr.
William Robinson's Tavern, in the Village of Hills-
borough, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst, at 12
o'clock, the said

TAVERN HOUSE AND LOT,
on a credit of one and two years. The pur-
chaser giving bond, with security to be approved by
the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, bearing
interest from the first day of January next, at
which time possession will be given.

The above property is sold by a special act
of assembly, authorising the Orphans' Court of Ca-
roline county to grant an order, and appoint a
Trustee for said purpose.

JOHN BOON, Trustee.

Dec. 10. 2

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6.

The Senate went into the considera-
tion of the motion to amend the rules of
the Senate, by ordering the appointment,
at each session, of standing committees
on the regular subjects of legislation, in-
stead of providing select committees for
every occasion requiring the reference
of a subject.

A motion made by Mr. Barbour, to add
to the number a standing committee on
the subject of roads & canals, gave rise to
some debate.

This motion was opposed by Messrs.
Mason, of N. H. and Daggett, on the
ground that, except the Cumberland road,
the U. States possess neither Roads nor
Canals, on which to legislate; that it was
not a regular and permanent subject for
the consideration of Congress; that it
had not yet even been decided that the
U. States had a constitutional jurisdiction
over roads and canals, and that, under
this doubt, the extension of their consti-
tutional powers on the subject had been
suggested, &c.

Mr. Barbour replied, that his motion
proceeded from his impressions of the
importance of roads and canals to the
welfare and prosperity of the Republic;
that it was, moreover, a subject repeatedly
recommended to their consideration
by the President of the U. States; that
tho' except in the single road men-
tioned, the United States possessed neither
roads nor canals, on which to legislate,
his object was to provide for their crea-
tion, and with that view, he wished the
subject to be referred to a permanent
committee, to deliberate and regularly
report thereon; that there was a univer-
sal sentiment in the country in favour of
these great objects of domestic improve-
ment; and that, whatever doubts might
exist as to the constitutional power of
Congress to legislate on the subject, the
States would never urge that objection,
but would always cordially co-operate in
objects so promotive of their advantage
and convenience, &c. He was not, how-
ever, anxious to press the subject at this
time in the way he had proposed, in op-
position to the wishes of gentlemen,
and would therefore withdraw his moti-
on.

The motion of Mr. Johnson of Kentuc-
ky.

Resolved, That the committee on Mi-
litary Affairs be instructed to inquire in-
to the expediency of organizing a Corps
of Invalids, and of establishing additional
Military Academies.

The following Message was received
from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States.

The 9th section of the act passed at
the last session of Congress, "to autho-

The whole subject was then postponed
to Monday.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Mr. Morrison, from the select commit-
tee, to whom was referred the resolution
for admitting the State of Indiana into the
Union, reported the same in an amended
shape; which report was twice read, &
by general consent ordered to be engrossed
for a third reading this day; was ac-
cordingly subsequently read the third
time, and passed, unanimously, as fol-
lows:

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of the
Congress of the United States, passed on
the 19th day of April, 1816, entitled "an
act to enable the people of the Indiana
Territory to form a state government, and
for the admission of that State into the
Union; the people of the said Terri-
tory did, on the 29th day of June, in the
present year, by a convention called for
that purpose, form for themselves a con-
stitution and state government; which
constitution & state government, so formed,
is republican, and in conformity to the
principles of the articles of compact be-
tween the original states and the people,
and states in the territory north west of
the river Ohio, passed on the 13th day
of July, 1816: Therefore,

Be it resolved, by the Senate & House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the state of Indiana shall be one, and is
hereby declared to be one of the United
States of America, and admitted into the
Union on an equal footing with the ori-
ginal States in all respects whatever.

The Rev. Mr. Glendy was elected, on
the part of the Senate, Chaplain for the
present session; and then

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

On motion of Mr. Tucker (of Virg.) it
was

Resolved, That the committee for the
District of Columbia be instructed to in-
quire into the expediency of prohibiting
by law the establishment of unchartered
Banking Companies, and the circulation
of the notes of such companies within the
District.

Mr. Harrison (of Ohio) moved the ad-
option of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the military commit-
tee be instructed to enquire into the ex-
pediency of providing by law for the re-
lief of such of the officers and soldiers,
who, having faithfully served in the ar-
mies of the United States, are now in dis-
tressed circumstances, and who, not hav-
ing received wounds or disabilities,
whilst in actual service, are excluded
from the benefits of the pension laws,
and that the said committee report by
bill or otherwise.

Mr. H. said it had been his intention
to offer, with this resolution, some ob-
servations upon the matter to the
House; but understanding that this
course was not considered wholly proper
on offering a motion to the House, he
should reserve his remarks for another
stage of the business. He did so with
the less reluctance, since any remarks he
should have made would have been with
a view to enlist on the feelings of the
House, and he felt on reflection convinced
they must be wholly unnecessary on
this occasion, and that the heart of every
American would beat in unison with the
object he had in view. He had made the
resolution as broad as possible, that it
might afford to the committee a choice of
the various modes of accomplishing the
object committed to them.

The motion of Mr. H. as originally
offered embraced as a positive instruc-
tion to the committee to report the mode
in which the object could be best accom-
plished; but was so modified by Mr.
H. on the suggestion of Mr. Taylor of N.
Y. as above to instruct the commit-
tee to inquire into the expediency of le-
gislating on the subject. In support of
this modification.

Mr. Taylor remarked, that after the
provision made at the last session, it
was asking rather too much of Congress
to pass a resolution, the terms of which
assumed the fact, that further provision
was necessary. A change of opinion
might have taken place in the House on
the subject since the last session, but he
thought it improper to take that for
granted which yet remained to be ascer-
tained.

The motion of Mr. Harrison, as it
stands above, was agreed to without a
division.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Kentuc-
ky.

Resolved, That the committee on Mi-
litary Affairs be instructed to inquire in-
to the expediency of organizing a Corps
of Invalids, and of establishing additional
Military Academies.

The following Message was received
from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States.

The 9th section of the act passed at
the last session of Congress, "to autho-

rise the payment for property lost, cap-
tured or destroyed by the enemy, while in
the military service of the U. States, & for
other purposes," having received a con-
struction giving to it a scope of great and
uncertain extent, I thought it proper
that proceedings relative to claims under
that part of the act should be suspended
until Congress should have an opportu-
nity of defining more precisely the ca-
ses contemplated by them. With that
view, I now recommend the subject to
their consideration. They will have an
opportunity, at the same time, of consider-
ing how far other provisions of the
act may be rendered more clear and pre-
cise in their import.

JAMES MADISON.

December 6, 1816.

The Message was referred to the com-
mittee on claims.

Mr. Forsyth submitted the three fol-
lowing resolutions:

1. **Resolved**, That the President of the
United States be and he is hereby
requested to lay before this House the
proceedings of the Commissioners ap-
pointed under the act of the last session
entitled "An Act to authorize the pay-
ment for property lost, captured and de-
stroyed, whilst in the service of the United
States, and for other purposes."

2. **Resolved**, That the President of the
United States be and he is hereby
requested to order the further execu-
tion of the said act to be suspended, until
the subject shall be disposed of by this
House.

3. **Resolved**, That the President be
and he is hereby requested, to inform
the House whether the judgment made
by the Commissioners under the said act
have been paid by the Treasury, and if
they have been paid, by what authority
and out of what fund.

On these resolutions a short discussi-
on arose, a sketch of which shall be given
in our next.

The debate resulted in the adoption of
the first and third resolution, the second
being laid on the table, on motion of Mr.
Yancey.

Mr. Williams (of N. C.) then called
up the motion he had yesterday made on
the same subject, viz. to appoint a com-
mittee to enquire into the decisions of R.
B. Lee, Esq. with power to send for per-
sons and papers. This motion also was
agreed to without a division.

The resolution from the Senate, in
form of a joint resolution, declaring the
admission of the state of Indiana into the
Union, was received, twice read, and referred
to a committee of whole House
on the state of the Union.

Some conversation took place on the
propriety of taking it up to day, which was
advocated by Mr. Harrison and Mr.
Lowndes, who considered the resolve as
a matter of form merely, and opposed by
Mr. Hardin and Mr. Taylor of N. Y. who
regarded it in a different light, and argued
that so solemn an act as pronouncing
on the character and republican prin-
ciple of a state constitution, ought to be
more deliberately considered than was
proposed. The motion for to day did
not prevail. After ordering the consti-
tution of the new state to be printed—

The House adjourned.

Joint Library Committee.

On the part of the Senate—Messrs.
Frominian, Goldsborough and Hunter.

On the part of the House of Repre-
sentatives—Messrs. Taylor of N. Y. Hop-
kinson and Tucker.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from
Philadelphia,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable and Fancy Goods,

All of which they offer very low for Cash or
Country Produce.

CLAYLAND & NABBE.

November 5—m

WORSE AND WORSE.

The subscriber will this week open an assort-
ment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

purchased for cash, at the auctions in Philadel-
phia; and flatters himself that they will be offered
to the public on terms as low, if not lower,
than were ever offered in this market:—even be-
low the prime cost in England.

THO. P. BENNETT.

Easton, Nov. 19—m

A FRIENDLY CAUTION.

I hereby certify that from this day forward, I
warn all persons from trespassing either with
dog or gun on Poplar Island, (or landing there
on at any other place except the proper landing
below the Wind Mills) as I am determined to
pursue the rigor of the law towards all trespassers
without respect to persons.

JOHN SEARS.

Poplar Island, Dec. 10—6

AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connections, is wanted in the

Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARROTT.

Easton, July 16

privilege it is, in the impressive lan-
guage of the poet;

"To be right and wrong by turns,
And to mingle wrong with right."

It will be the aim and study of the E-
ditor to bring back federalism to its ori-
ginal purity, and to renew, as is wont, its
stamp, almost obliterated by abuse. He
will labor to revive those old school fed-
eral doctrines and principles, which were
want to shed lustre upon a glorious
cause; to re-produce the cohesive spirit
of the corps, which now sleeps; to re-
kindle that honor of party which is now
expiring; in a word, to winnow and sift
the chaff and cockle from the wheat, and
separate the distinctive properties of fed-
eralism from those of democracy, with
which to blend and confound them a tre-
surable plot exists.

In this undertaking, if not deemed too
presumptuous, he is persuaded his exertions
will be promoted by the cordial co-
operation and the best good wishes of
nine tenths of the federal party. If he
has made an erroneous estimate of the
character of the federal party, and is de-
ceived in his calculations generally, then
he has assumed a fruitless and ungracious
task; but the editor will derive abundant
cons

without it be divided we do not imagine the attempt miscarried last winter. For may reason we wish success to those aiming at state sovereignty, in this quarter of the Union, but we should be very unwilling to see the whole territory in one. Tennessee and Kentucky would be but pugnies near such a giant.

REMEDY FOR SCARCITY.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gentlemen,
As the present scarcity of grain produces distress among the poorer class of people; and, what is almost as painful, much greater wants among the domestic animals, it becomes an object of great importance to diminish the consumption, and to increase the nutriment of that consumed. Proper attention to the subject most certainly will reduce the use of grain to one half of the present quantity; and it improves every man in good circumstances, to attend to it, in order that there may be more for market. If every one will seriously carry into operation the plan I have to propose for feeding, the price of grain will in a few days be so reduced that their good effects will quickly be felt; the poor will be supplied on moderate terms; half-starved cows and horses will pass a comfortable winter; and some of the vile sharpers, speculating in articles of the first necessity, will be disappointed in their project of fattening on the spoils of the needy.

A most important point is, to suffer no animals to eat grain in its natural state. It should all go through the hands of the miller and the cook. The life of the grain resists the action of the stomach so long, that it passes into the bowels before half decomposition; and from thence in like manner, is expelled. Three quarts of oats or corn ground will yield more nourishment than three gallons of grain not ground. This is generally believed by waggoners who feed their horses on rye meal called *chop*. The grinding of oats and corn, is just as beneficial as that of rye. And of as much importance as grinding is boiling the meal with water, so as to make a thin mush. This mush, mixed up with hay or cut straw, will in a day or two be preferred by the animal confined to it, to any other diet. One gallon of meal added to two gallons of boiling water, in the manner in which it is added to soups of mush when thickened; and if not boiled with the hay or straw which would be best, poured on it and stirred up, and given at night, will, with the aid of a little hay in the day, preserve any horse or cow in good order. This mixture, or mush, ought by all means to be boiled a few minutes, otherwise but little good will be done. This is confirmed by the following experiment, repeatedly made in England. A man, confined to a given quantity of raw materials with abundance of water, would greatly decline in flesh; but with the same quantity of raw materials, made into soup, would continue in good condition. The union of the water with the food, by boiling, is like that in vegetation—it becomes a component part, and is converted into nourishment for the body which it would not be if taken separately or if not chemically united. Whether this reasoning be convincing or not, matters but little, since those to whom it is not satisfactory, may rely upon the fact that boiling thin meal, before adding to it straw or hay will make it go twice as far in the support of their stock. Surely, for such an advantage, so easily obtained, every one ought to get over the natural indolence, and common aversion to deviate from old habits.

Another considerable saving, well worth attention will be made by giving the animals all their meal food before dusk, and without hay during the night. By eating the meal food at night their stomachs convert the whole of it into nourishment. That taken in the day does very little good—more frequently injury than good, operates on the stomach, instead of the stomach's operating on it; so that not only nothing is extracted from it, but it excites pains, colic, and other symptoms of inflammation. This can be well understood, from the experiment of an English physician: He gave a given quantity of the same food to two similar dogs, keeping the one quiet, the other in constant motion, for six hours, when each were killed. The stomach of the one at rest had digested all its contents—half of the other had not produced any effect. The frequent repetition of this experiment, has ended in its undisputed establishment. Hence, it is clear that the grain given in the day to animals in use is of no benefit, as it passes through the stomach before rest enables the digestion to take place. Hence, giving hay at night, really injures horses, by keeping them awake and moving. During the night, excepting with those animals nature made for subsisting in the dark, rest and sleep are indispensable; and more or from nature. The practice of giving hay at night to horses, I am sure was introduced by tavern keepers; and if not kept up by their interests, would speedily be abandoned by every one who had sense enough to perceive the folly. In one or two hours during the day, horses can eat as much hay as will do them good. In confirmation of this, I heard of the treatment several travellers gave their horses, and in pursuance, during a journey of many hundred miles, I saw my horses only grain at night, and hay for an hour in the day. During the last thousand miles, they gamed in less (though travelling more expeditiously under this regimen) than could not avoid the sleep.

which they lost in the beginning, under the customary treatment of giving grain in the day, with hay at night.

The last point I have to press, is, the necessity of keeping stock *sheltered*; that is securing to them the benefit of their own warmth. It is a truth, indeed, that during their exposure to the irregularities of the season, they require twice the ordinary food for their nourishment and stimulation, and are subject to ten times as many fatal disorders as otherwise they would be. The master has taken them from a state where nature supplied their wants; and if he be not too much of a brute to feel for their hardships, he ought to be so much of a man of honor as to supply what his interests dictate, as a requital to the animal for its loss of what nature designed for its original state.

If by this plan of grinding and boiling, the half of the grain be saved in the country, as most certainly it may, there will be but little occasion for pressing the extension of the principle to man, by advising eating *mash* instead of bread, and taking *soups* instead of meat.

— THOMAS EWELL.

Georgetown, 3d Dec. 1816.

THE WESTERN STATES.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent citizen of Massachusetts, now trading over the western section of our Republic, to his friend in Boston, dated

Vincennes, Indiana Territory,

October 20, 1816.

"The other day I crossed the Wabash,

for the purpose of inspecting some of the rich prairies which surround this ancient town, and was not little gratified to find my path leading through a very numerous Indian encampment. The woods were alive with these native foresters. Their painting, ornaments and peculiar dress rendered them most odious, terrific and savage. They are very friendly, but cannot long support them selves within hundreds of miles of here, owing to the astonishing emigration to this country. You perhaps can hardly believe that two companies of settlers, upwards of 150 each, have lately come to this quarter, and scattered on the banks of the Mississippi; but it is true. The Land Office is open in this town, and the gentlemen who transact the business observe, that there are, on an average, *fifty* applicants daily for lands.

The public sales took place here three weeks since, and such was the avidity for purchasing, that numbers of sections were sold at *thirty dollars per acre*. The town was so crowded with speculators, strangers and settlers, that it was difficult for them to find accommodations.

This is without doubt the finest agricultural situation in our western world. Every species of fruit grows in the greatest luxuriance. Every family raises its supply of cotton; cattle are not fed during the winter; and the gardens produce many vegetables as early as April. Coal, lime and iron mines are very numerous. The first of these articles is received on the White river, fifteen miles from here; at a half cent, and sometimes as high as a cent per bushel. The fact is, that every one who visits our western states, is as much astonished as Sir George Staunton was in his late embassy to the haughty Chinese. Every thing is improved by cultivation, and even since the last two years."

* Vincennes is situated on the river Wabash, 150 miles from its confluence with the Ohio, and near the center of the Indian Territory, on the site of old Fort St. Vincent, which was erected in the wilderness so late as 1787, to repel the incursions of the Wabash Indians.

[Boston Patriot.]

PLATTSBURGH, Nov. 23.

The Legislature of this State, at their late session, have given authority to commissioners appointed for that purpose, to cede to the U. States an island in Lake Champlain, near Rouse's Point. This is a small island about one fourth of a mile this side the line, near the west shore.

A military work has been commenced on this island, which encompasses all the visible land at low water. This fort, it is believed, will effectually command the channel of the lake; as much so as the works at Isle au Noix.

We understand it is in contemplation to erect corresponding works, on a line with the Island, on the west shore.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On the 19th inst. as the U. S. s. "Little Belt" was returning from Vermont, with a load of vegetable for some of the U. S. troops, stationed at this post, she was run down and sunk, (as it is believed) the sloop Planet, commanded by Capt. Boardman. The crew of the Little Belt, 4 in number, had to combat for some time with the waves, before assistance was offered them: It did not arrive sufficiently soon to save them all. BENJAMIN WARNER, a soldier in Capt. Thos. M. Read's company, was drowned. Warner was a native of New Haven, Conn. He had served honourably and faithfully through the war, & would in a few months have received a discharge and returned to his friends. It is hoped, for the consciences of those in the sloop Planet, that no carelessness of theirs was the occasion of this young man's death. The day was clear. The Little Belt had lost her rudder in a storm, and was steer'd by an oar at the time, and could not avoid the sloop.

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent American gentleman in France, dated

Paris 15th October, 1816.

"During my visit to Holland the weather was delightful. I was treated with great kindness and hospitality; and I left it with very favourable impressions, both of the country and people. The Dutch merchants speak with sorrow of the bad effects of our late war on their commerce, by forcing forward our manufactures. One gentleman, who is very largely in the American trade, told me, 'Formerly I had an American ship addressed to me, arriving at least once a fortnight; and, without waiting for my letters, I knew that I had to order three or four hundred pipes of gin, as many boxes of coarse glass, and a regular assortment of some other articles; now they come as usual, but they go home empty or to England for a return cargo.' On my return to Paris, I was still more convinced of the unpopularity of the Dutch government in Belgium: every one, tavern-keepers, valets de place, travellers in the diligence, address you of their own accord with complaints.

"Mr. Pinkney's formidable appearance at Naples, has added not a little to the impression produced by former events.

"They have wonderful notions of our naval power and prowess. In the Ghent paper of Sunday, Sep. 23d, there was an article under the New York head, stating, that there were now building in the United States, and would be launched during the summer, 17 sail of the line, 42 frigates and 25 steam batteries.

"I do not recollect, whether, in a letter I wrote you from Holland, I mentioned the enviable reputation which Louis Bonaparte has left behind him there. The Dutch complain of his extravagance, and his submission to his brother, whom they hate; but in other respects, his kindness, affability generosity, and above all, the personal courage he displayed in the great explosion at Leyden, and in another occurrence at the bursting of the Dykes, have completely won the hearts of the people. The kind feeling towards him, after seven years absence, and the fatal overthrow of his power, is a tribute to his virtue, which I doubt whether any prince in Europe can anticipate under similar circumstances." Nut. Adv.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.

On Wednesday last, the Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States, for this State, assembled at the Capitol, in this City, and voted unanimously, as we understand, for JAMES MONROE, as President, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, as Vice President of D. T. Tompkins.

The Union is, therefore, safe for eight years more, at least, meagre all the efforts of foreign or domestic foes. In vain may the genius of rebellion congregate her choice spirits at Hartford, or *blue light* torches, lit by the hand of Treason, guide the movements of a blockading enemy; for the helm of state will be in the hands of a man, whose energy and patriotism have been tested in times that have tried the souls of men.

Another daring Robbery.

On Thursday evening, a little after sunset, two gentle looking persons went into the Conestoga tavern in Market-street, and finding the keeper in the bar alone, called for a mug of beer. One of them then handed Mr. Kneer a two dollar note to pay for the beer. He took out his pocket book, and while in the act of making out the change, one of the fellows threw a handful of snuff into his face, while the other snatched his pocket book, and while in the act of making out the change, one of the fellows threw a handful of snuff into his face, while the other snatched his pocket book, and both fled with their prize. Mr. Kneer, followed them into the street, crying Murder; but from the effect of the snuff, he stumbled and fell upon the pavement. The villains made good their escape.

Relf's Phil. Gaz.

LATE FROM ST. BARTHOLOMEWS.

Extract of letter to the Editor of the Freeman's Journal, dated

ST. BARTS, Nov. 11 1816.

"Accounts were received a few days since via St. Thomas, stating that a severe engagement was fought on the 28th Oct. on the plains of Barcelona, six miles distant from the town, between the Royal and Patriot armies. Sir Gregor McGregor commanded on the part of the Patriots, and General Morales for the Royalists. The forces were about equal, 7000 strong; McGregor succeeded in taking 2500 prisoners, and killing 8 to 900, together with possession of the town.

"General Morales had escaped into the mountains, and left behind him his horse, baggage, &c.

"The Patriots were in possession of several other parts of the Maine. Their fleet was said to be at Margareta.

"The Patriot privateers are cruising in great numbers between St. Thomas and Porto Rico; several American and English vessels have been boarded and treated with the greatest politeness.

"They have recently captured several Spanish vessels with valuable cargoes."

On Monday night the Hudson River opposite Albany, and several miles below, was closed with ice. On Wednesday foot passengers crossed on the ice, and it was supposed to be sufficiently

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9.

The President of the Senate communicated a report made in obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 20th of April last, requiring the secretaries of the departments to report jointly to the Senate, in the first week of the next session of Congress a plan to enforce the annual settlement of the public accounts, and a more certain accountability of the public expenditure in their respective departments.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Varnum on the 20th inst. in the following words:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal a law passed at the last session of Congress, entitled 'an act to change the mode of compensation to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Delegates from Territories,' and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Tait, to amend the same by striking out from the word "that" in the first line, the whole of the resolution, and inserting in lieu thereof "a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the law passed at the last session of Congress, entitled 'an act to change the mode of compensation to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Delegates from Territories,' with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

[The object of this motion being to deprive the resolve of its positive character, and make it a motion for enquiry only.]

The question on Mr. Tait's motion was decided affirmatively, by the following vote:

Yea—Messrs. Ashman, Brown, Barron, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Daggett, Fronentin, Gaillard, Hardin, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lacock, Mason of N. H., Mason of Va. Morrow, Roberts, Talbot, Tait, Thompson, Tichenor, Wells, Williams—24.

Nay—Messrs. Macon, Ruggles, Sanford, Varnum, Wilson—5.

The resolve, as modified, was then agreed to; and Messrs. Daggett, Fronentin, & Ruggles, were appointed the committee.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The resolution offered by Mr. Barbour to amend the rules of the house, so as to authorize the appointment of standing committees on foreign relations, on commerce, on claims, &c. was finally agreed to.

Mr. Barbour, having obtained leave, introduced a resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, in the following words:

"No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives, shall have intervened."

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Mr. Varnum presented to the Senate the instructions of the state of Massachusetts to their Senators, to use their exertions to procure a repeal of the compensation law.

The motion of Mr. Barbour to amend the Constitution, was read a second time, and committed to Messrs. Barbour, Roberts, Daggett, Mason of N. H. and Brown.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12.

The two Senators from Indiana, Walker Taylor and James Noble (the act of her admission into the Union having been consummated,) produced their credentials, and were qualified.

The usual ceremony of classing them by lot took place, when it appeared that Mr. Noble was assigned to the class of Senators whose term of service expires on the 3d of March, 1821, and Mr. Taylor to that whose term expires on the 3d of March, 1819.

Adjourned.

the new State of Indiana—In committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Miltor, of Pa. the constitution was read through for the further information of the House; and its verification examined.

No debate took place on the resolution; which was reported to the House, and ordered to a third reading.

It was accordingly read a third time, and passed, unanimously.

NATIONAL FLAG.

Mr. Wendover of N. Y. offered for consideration the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States.

The House having agreed, by a bare majority, to consider the resolution—

Mr. Wendover said, as there appeared to be much opposition to the motion, he would not press it for the present; but suffer it to be laid on the table. He would only remark, that the flag was not now appropriate; that there was an incongruity in it, which appeared to him to require correction.

The motion was laid on the table.

On motion by Mr. Peter of Md.

Resolved, *nem. con.* That the military committee be directed to enquire into the expediency of establishing by law one or more foundries for the manufacture of brass and iron ordnance, and what alteration it is expedient to make in the present system of supplying the army with provisions.

On motion of Mr. Wrigot of Md.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of paying the militia expenses incurred by the several states, without the previous sanction or authority of the government of the U. States; with leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The above was concurred in by a small majority.

On motion by Mr. Edwards,

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making some provision for the widows of such soldiers as enlisted in the army during the late war for the term of five years, or during the war.

On motion of Mr. T. M. Nelson of Virginia,

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending so much of an act, entitled "an act making further provisions for military services during the late war," as makes it necessary that the guardians of the children of deceased soldiers of the regular army, relinquish the claims of such children to the bounty in land which is due for the services of their parents.

of Nathaniel Williams, which was twice read and committed, and was subsequently ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Forsey of Geo. from the committee appointed to lay before the President the resolution requesting the President to lay before the House a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioner of Claims, reported that the committee had performed that duty.

CORPS OF INVALIDS.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the committee on militia affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the infirm, disabled and supernumerary officers and soldiers of the army of the United States of the revolutionary war, and of the late war, and of militia disabled in the late war. [This bill contemplates the establishment of 'Corps of invalids.' The bill was twice read and committed.]

On Motion of Mr. Goldsborough, Md. the committee on Naval Affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a supplementary act to the act of the last session, authorising the payment of a sum of money to Joseph Stewart and others.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Mr. Wright, of Md. from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill "to authorize the settlement and payment of certain claims for the services of militia."

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the military committee, reported a bill to establish three additional military academies, (one in this district, one at Mount Dearborn, S. C. and one in the vicinity of Newport, Ken. at the confluence of Ohio and Licking Rivers.) The bill received the usual readings, and was committed to the same committee to whom was committed the bill for the establishment of a corps of invalids.

Mr. Condit of N. J. from a select committee, reported a bill supplementary to the act, heretofore passed "for the encouragement of vaccination."—Read &c.

Mr. Wilde of Geo. offered for consideration the following resolution, under the impulse of positive information of its necessity; to prevent frauds committed by the sales of vessels abroad, and discharging the seamen without payment of their wages, &c.

Resolved, That the committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to enquire what alterations are necessary in the several acts for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service, and for the relief of sick & disabled seamen, or of those discharged abroad after the sale of their vessels."

On motion of Mr. McLean of Ky. the committee to whom was referred the Acting Secretary of War's letter on the same subject, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of opening a road from Reynoldsborough in the State of Tennessee, to intersect the Natchez Road, as viewed and marked by the commissioners appointed for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. T. M. Nelson of Virginia.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision for the payment of such arrearages of military clothing as may be due to soldiers discharged from the army of the U. States.

Mr. Bennett offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the act laying duties on retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise.

The resolve was agreed to.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

On motion of Mr. Wenderer of N. Y. the House proceeded to the consideration of his motion to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the U. States,

Which was agreed to, and a committee ordered to be appointed according y.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, &c.

Mr. Atherton of N. H. offered for consideration a resolution embracing the proposition of an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, in the following words:

"The Congress shall have power to establish a National University."

And on the usual question, will the House now proceed to the consideration of the resolution, it was decided in the negative, thus:

For considering it 52
Against it 86

On motion of Mr. T. M. Nelson, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing a commissary for money of the bounties paid to soldiers of the regular army, and that they report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Root, of N. Y. moved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the law laying a tax on carriages, &c. as relates to carriages and harness, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value.

Mr. Root's motion carried, but not by a large majority.

Adjourned.

It is stated that an English merchant has advised his correspondent not to ship any flour, unless purchased at \$9 per barrel.

Alex. Gar.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

The Speaker laid before the house communications, from the Trustee of the State, the Treasurer of the Western Shore, and the Auditor. Read: Adj.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

Leave given to bring in a bill to alter the time of holding the courts of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and for other purposes; a bill authorising the levy court of Talbot County to appoint a person to take care of the Court House.

The speaker laid before the house, the following letter:

Baltimore, Dec. 1st, 1816.

SIR,
When the Legislature of Maryland conferred on me the honor of a seat in the Senate of the United States, of which I shall ever retain the most grateful remembrance, I indulged the hope that I might be able to reconcile the duties of that situation with the necessary attention my professional business. But the experience of one session has convinced me of my mistake; and as my profession is indispensable to me, I find it necessary to avail myself of the opportunity which the present situation of the State affords, and withdraw from the Senate.

In quitting so honorable a station, conferred on me in a manner so gratifying, I have to regret that my necessary avocations in another place, prevented me from giving my whole mind and time to its duties. The omission, when the circumstances of the case are considered, will, I hope, be thought excusable.

Be pleased, Sir, to communicate my resignation to the House over which you preside, and to convey to them at the same time the expression of my gratitude, respect, and good wishes.

With sentiments of the highest consideration, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT G. HARPER.
To the hon. the Speaker
of the House of Delegates.

Read. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

Mr. Stoddert delivers a bill for appointing a printer to the state.

The clerk of the senate delivers a message, informing the house they have made a quorum, and are ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Harrison delivers a bill respecting the right of challenge in criminal cases—made the order of the day for Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte the following message was read.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

The hon. Robert G. Harper, esquire, having resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. S. we propose on

next, if agreeable to your house, to proceed to the election of a Senator to supply his place, agreeably to the constitution of the United States, and the provisions of an act of assembly passed at November session, 1809, entitled, An act to fix the mode of electing Senators to represent this state in the Senate of the United States.

On motion by Mr. Stoddert, leave given to bring in a bill to establish county schools—Messrs. Stoddert, Cutt, Semmes, Duvall, Bowles, Lecompte and Dennis, the committee.

The clerk of the Senate delivers the following communication from the Executive:

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Dec. 4, 1816.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honor to inform you, that in pursuance of the powers vested in this department by a resolution of the last General Assembly, we have ceded to the General Government the exclusive right of jurisdiction in and over the ground and territory on which Forts M'Henry and Washington are erected.

The resolution appropriating the sum of five hundred dollars to defray the expense of collecting the public arms, being found to be wholly inadequate to the object, we have thought it advisable to refer the subject to your consideration.

The Congress shall have power to establish a National University."

And on the usual question, will the House now proceed to the consideration of the resolution, it was decided in the negative, thus:

For considering it 52

Against it 86

On motion of Mr. T. M. Nelson, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing a commissary for money of the bounties paid to soldiers of the regular army, and that they report thereon by bill or otherwise.

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Mr. Root's motion carried, but not by a large majority.

Adjourned.

It is stated that an English merchant has advised his correspondent not to ship any flour, unless purchased at \$9 per barrel.

Alex. Gar.

the General Government will receive the attention due to it from Congress, and that the provision which they shall make for its payment, will furnish the means of redeeming this loan. Should this just expectation fail, it rests with the wisdom of the General Assembly to provide the necessary means for its redemption. We deem it to be our duty to bring to the notice of the General Assembly, the situation of the claims of the State against individuals. By former resolutions the Executive was authorized to take whatever steps were deemed necessary, in order to recover or secure them. For obvious reasons it is impossible for this department to attend to this duty, and for want of proper attention to it, considerable sums which might be recovered, are lost every year. We take leave therefore to recommend the appointment of an officer, whose business it shall be to collect, or otherwise secure, such claims. We deem it proper to suggest, for your consideration, the necessity of a revision and amendment of the Militia Laws of this State. It is at all times of importance to have an efficient and practicable system, and it has been clearly shewn, by late experience, that the provisions of the present system are so radically defective, that the law is but a dead letter.

We have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

The Hon. the President of the Senate & the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Which, with the documents, were read.

Leave given to bring in a bill to encourage the destruction of crows in St. Mary's.

Adjourned.

Extract of a letter from a French officer of the first distinction and intelligence, in St. Petersburg, to his friend in New York, dated in August last:

"I arrived at St. Petersburg in the month of October last, with all my family. The emperor saved my life in taking me out of prison in August, 1815. The infinite clemency of our great and good king [Louis] destined me to follow Ney and Labadouyere, but the generous and magnanimous Alexander saved me; and, the grandson of Louis the 15th, was forced to shew mercy, and to have one victim less.

"Presuming it will give you pleasure to know all I can gather on the actual state of Europe, I judge proper to state to you, that the French government has fallen into the utmost contempt and desision, which is openly and publicly manifested here on all occasions—The ambassador, Count de Noailles, receives continually such intimations as sufficiently prove to him these facts. If the allies could agree on the new sovereign to be given to France, our affairs would soon be terminated; but, the difference of opinion on this head, arrests every thing—Russia, Prussia, and the Low Countries appear in favor of putting the Prince of Orange on the throne; but Austria and England persists in holding up to view Napoleon the 2d. What is certain, is, that on the death of the king, this question will be decided, unless before that desired event, a difference should arise between the allies, and bring to light their projects; rendered necessary and indispensable by the singular anarchy, which the Bourbons have established in our unhappy country.

"Germany and England have reduced their military establishments, but Russia has a million of men under arms. All the regiments are completely and perfectly organized at this moment; 16 new regiments of lancers, and the Imperial guard, which I see exercising every day, are magnificent.—The latter counts 50,000 men in its ranks, all soldiers, perfectly well disciplined. You see, my dear friend, that the moderation of the Emperor Alexander is the only bound of his power, and I dare to hope from him a relief from the miseries which hang over and weigh upon our afflicted country. His soul is too great and too generous not to fix a term to the sufferings of a nation like ours oppressed by a stupid fanaticism, and by a family whose

system of government is composed of weakness, vengeance and barbarous atrocities."

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REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1816.

Col. JOHN E. HOWARD has resigned his seat in the Senate of Maryland.

Annapolis, December 11.

Charles Ridgely, of Hampton Esq. was on Monday last, elected Governor of the State of Maryland for the ensuing year, by a joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature.

James Shaw, Henry H. Chapman, Richard Fisher, William H. Ward and William Packer, were on Tuesday last, elected as Council to the Governor, for the ensuing year.

An article from St. Petersburg, says, "Every body regards as very advantageous, the Treaty of Commerce, concluded with the United States of America."

Washington, Dec. 10.

Mr. Barbier yesterday gave notice in the Senate of his intention to prepare an amendment to the constitution, declaring that no law varying the compensation of Members of Congress should take effect, until an election of Representatives should have intervened.

If we may judge by the vote in the Senate to amend Mr. Vacum's motion respecting the compensation law a large majority of the body is opposed to a diminution, and possibly to repeal it.—*Nat. In.*

Montfort Stokes, (lately elected to fill a vacancy for the present session) is also elected a Senator from the state

COMMUNICATED FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

In imitation of Hoheulinden, by Campbell.

Never has the Muse yet touch'd a strain
That echoed back the sound again,
Of firmness, strength, like Orleans plain,
Erin'd in Jackson's victory!

Never have we seen on Record's page,
Of years beauti, or present age,
Such much of slaughter or rage,
As 'fore the works of Hickory!

That combat many a soul has driven
To place, in either hell or heaven
And to the astonished world has given,
How strong are freemen's soldiery!

Long shall Britannia mourn the day,
Her troops appear'd in fierce array,
And sought the 'vantage of the fray,
Against the sons of liberty!

How swell'd the Southern bosoms high!
How fish'd the hardy woodman's eye!
When Packham and Keene drew nigh,
To jeopardize that liberty!

Behold! where Britain's banners wave
Upon the shore, from off the wave,
Where many a hostile prow doth lave,
The lake of martial story!

Behold! Columbia's banner'd star!
It floats in air, defies the war,
That Britain's madness brings from far
To blot her page of glory!

"Bandit and booty" were the words
That steel'd the hearts, unsheathe'd the swords
Of foreign—vassal—Vandal hordes,
To murder, rape, and robbery!

"God and our Country!" was the reply
Of Jackson's men—the matron's sigh!
Those sounds ne'er fail to reach the sky,
And sanctify a victory!

Souls that for holy freedom swell,
Those who fought—the best can tell,
How many bled—how many fell,
Of freemen, fighting furiously!

The cause was just—the battle true—
And many a heart that fight shall rue,
Which dyed the field carnation's hue,
Where freemen fought victoriously!

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

When a brave man is arranged before his peers, acquitted with honor, he presents himself like gold twice tried in the furnace. His valor has been conspicuous in the field, and his conduct has met the strictest scrutiny and not been found wanting—thus, all which might have been considered as dross, or alloy, is proclaimed of standard value.

We this day give our readers the address of his excellency Gov. Tompkins in presenting the sword voted by the legislature to maj. gen. Gaines, & the general's reply. It must be highly interesting to the friend of their country, to see merit rewarded, and also to find that the naked sword of a republic, granted by the representative of a free people, can be received with equal gratitude and devotion by its independent patriotic and distinguished warriors, as titles, pensions and ducal dignities, when conferred by the potentates of Europe, on their successful servants. The following is the address of his excellency—

SIR,
In monarchical governments, men are frequently found in the enjoyment of titles distinctions, and corrupt sinecures, without having rendered any essential service to their country. In a republic, the advancement of a citizen to public honor and distinction, is the evidence of private worth and meritorious action. With us men serve in eminent stations, for the sake of honor and fame; and these are acquired by contributing to the advancement of the interests and glory of the nation.

You, sir, have served your country in most military stations to the highest rank. In every part of your duty you have evinced an intelligence, fidelity and promptitude which reflect the highest honour on your character.—These qualities were eminently displayed in the campaign of the western army, in 1813, when, as Adj'tant General, you served with marked reputation, with the patriotic, intrepid and venerable Shelby, and the experienced and gallant Harrison; a campaign, the glorious issue of which has been duly estimated by the people of this state, by the collection of the deprivations suffered by those who achieved it and by the cruelties inflicted upon them by the enemy and his savage allies.

The defence of Fort Erie, in the campaign of 1814 where you protected the remnant of the gallant army of Niagara, and resisted with success, under circumstances the most untoward, and incessant bombardment and a furious assault made under cover of the night, by a veteran, numerous and well appointed army has emblazoned your fame, and called forth the plaudits of the nation. The people of this state in common with their fellow citizens of the union, are deeply penetrated with the brilliancy and importance of your services, and with your sufferings from the wound received on that occasion; and as a testimonial of their feelings and approbation, have directed me to present you a sword. Permit me to accompany the performance of this grateful duty with a tender of my high estimation of your private worth, and military reputation and services.

MAJOR GENERAL GAINES' REPLY.

SIR,

I receive with sensations of gratitude which I have no words to express, the interesting token of approbation with which your Excellency has been pleased to honor me.

It will be to me a source of lasting gra-

tification to reflect, that, for an achievement in which many of the sons of New-York bore a conspicuous part, the legislature of this patriotic state has bestowed upon me an unanimous vote of thanks and a sword. I accept and shall preserve it, as the most valued bequest of my generous and esteemed countrymen. And whilst it calls to mind scenes, the most trying and important of my past life, it will not fail to point to the course of duty to my country on the approach of another war.

Permit me, upon this occasion, to observe, that, in reviewing the measures which led to the success of the campaign of 1814, the active and useful part which your Excellency took in those measures, cannot be overlooked. I owe to my own acknowledgments, particularly, for the promptness with which you ordered our reinforcements to my immediate command; and I should do violence to my feelings, were I to omit the expression of my heart's gratitude to the legislature for the honourable notice they have taken of the conduct of my gallant companions in arms, to whose steady subordination and persevering bravery, next to the hands of divine Providence I owe the victory for which I am so generously and amply honoured.

FROM THE BATH SOCIETY'S PAPERS.
On the use of Chaff, compared with Hay
for Horses.

[We know that some very excellent managers of horses in this country, have been in this practice for forty years, and no horses have equalled theirs in appearance.—]—Editors.

Permit me to solicit, that you lay before the Society the following comparative statement respecting the use of chaff, and the common practice of serving horses, &c. with hay.

I have throughout the summer kept my horses in the stable, feeding them with good hay and beans.—My oxen have, on the contrary, always been turned out to grass when liberated from their work: they have had the range of good pastures, and the benefit of some less valuable hay, previous to going to labor. My horses, five in number, have been regularly worked at the plough in pairs; latterly, after much opposition on the part of my servants, with reins. The oxen, four in number, have worked in collars, drawing generally a stout Bever-stone plough or a large drag and scuffer; their labor has been constant and rather severe. As our meadows began to fail us towards the end of Sept. owing to the quantity of stock upon them, it became necessary to allow the oxen more and better hay.

The increased expenditure alarmed me; as the four oxen, and five horses, consumed no less than four tons within one month. This caused me to prohibit the use of hay in the racks, and to feed all the cattle with chaff; of which a boy can cut sufficient for daily use in the hours.

My servants not only ridiculed the change, but, so far as they dared, opposed it in an underhand manner, by various evasions and pretexts.—Aided by the care and vigilance of the young gentleman with me, the system of chaff feeding was fully established; and the quantity needful for the horses, and for the oxen separately ascertained.

One hundred weight of hay was found to yield 20 bushels of chaff pressed into the measure, & piled as high as it could safely be carried; consequently each bushel weighed about 5 1/2 lbs. It was found that the five horses would eat 12 bushels of chaff during the 24 hours; and that the four oxen would consume an equal quantity in the same time. Ever since, the oxen have been fed with chaff only, they have very evidently improved in condition, as have also the horses, altho' their work has latterly been in heavier soil, and of course more severe than formerly.

Twenty four barrels of chaff, at 20 to the cwt. amounts to about 21 1/2 tons yearly; which deducted from 48 tons, (the quantity we were consuming within the year) gives a saving of about 26 1/2 tons, or more than half.

I have, however, carried the retrenchment further by cutting in bean-stalks, to the extent of about a quarter of the chaff. These, being uppermost in the cutting trough, keep the hay well pressed, and cause it to be cut more regularly. Thus we now use about 23 cwt. of hay monthly, instead of four tons.

It is customary in our quarter to throw bean-stalks under cattle, a practice which cannot be too speedily abolished. Mine had suffered much from standing out a full month in the late rainy weather yet all my cattle ate the chaff cut from them alone, without hesitation; indeed rather in preference.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON.
Wrightington, Nov. 9th, 1816.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

Through the politeness of the Judge Advocate we have to day the sincere pleasure of laying before our readers the sentence of the Court Martial lately held on Lieut. Com. Thos. S. Cunningham, of the United States schooner Firebrand. Lieut. Cunningham, did not require this testimony of his gallant brethren to place him high in the estimation of the people of New Orleans, by whom he has been long known and deservedly respected.

The Court being now cleared took into mature consideration the evidence on the part of the prosecution, as also that introduced by the accused; and after due deliberation thereupon, the court pronounced Lieut. Com. Thos. S. Cun-

ngham, *not guilty* of a breach of the 6th article of the act for the better government of the United States' navy, or any part thereof; and the court do now, *unanimously honorably acquit* Lieut. Com. T. S. Cunningham, and *free him from any slight infraction of impropriety of conduct during his whole cruise*, commencing on the 13th Aug. and ending on the 7th Sept. of the present year, and particularly on the 27th of Aug. in the recontre with the Spanish ship Diana, and brig Cassidor; the court are in justice bound to the feelings of this injured officer to state, that his conduct thro'out the whole of the affair with this overwhelming force has been highly honourable to himself, and to the flag under which he served; nor can the court refrain from observing that the unexpected and dastardly attack made by his Catholic Majesty's ship Diana, & brig Cassidor, has proved an unparalleled, unjustifiable & unprompted insult and outrage upon the flag of the United States.

The court now request that the sword may be restored to the officer from whom it has unjustly and without cause been taken.

B. V. HOFFMAN,
T. M'KEEVER,
CHAS. E. CRAWLEY,
G. HAMERSLY,
WM. A. WEAVER.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Judge Advocate.

New Orleans, Nov. 2, 1816.

The commanding officer feels great satisfaction in confirming the full and honorable acquittal thus pronounced by the court-martial, before which Lieut. Com. T. S. Cunningham has been arraigned, and which, while it places his conduct in a highly creditable and honorable point of view also reflects honor on the court. The sentence of the court martial, of which Lieut. Com. T. V. Hoffman is president, being thus confirmed, said court is hereby dissolved, and Lieut. Com. Cunningham will resume the command of the U. S. Schr. Fire Brand.

(Signed) D. T. PATTERSON,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces
New Orleans Station.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.

CHEAP CLOTHS.

LAMBERT & THOS. REARDON,
TAYLORS,

Have just received a handsome assortment of Cloth, Cambrics, Stockinets, and Vestings, of superior quality which they offer at very reduced prices; having also received the latest fashions, and made arrangements to have them, as changes may take place, as well to keep up a neat assort

ment of the most fashionable goods in their line, they flatter themselves, they have it in their power to furnish such of their customers as may think proper to favor them with a call, and the public, with their Clothes, on as good, if not better terms, than can be obtained on this shore, and inferior, in no respect, to those procured in the cities.

Orders from Gentlemen in the adjoining countries, who have left their measures with us, or such as may favor us with them, shall be attended to with the greatest care and punctuality by

The Public's Humble Servants,

LAM. & THO. REARDON,

Easton, Dec. 3.

GROOME & LAMBDIN

At their old stand, opposite the Bank,
AND ARE NOW OPENING

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

G O O D S,

Which with their former stock and late supply,

COMPRIZE A VERY GENERAL ASSORT-

MENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery,

Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Which they recommend to the attention of their customers and the public generally, as they have been selected with great care from the latest importations, and will be disposed of at the most reduced Cash Prices.

Easton, November 12.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,

They have received from Baltimore a

Small supply of Dry Goods,

amongst which is

A box of elegant Irish Linens, Long Lawns, &c.

ALSO,

Hardware, and extensive assortment of

GROCERIES, VIZ.

Refined Sugars, various qualities,

Brown do, &c.

Havanna White do,

White and Green Coffee

Java do,

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson Skin

4th proof Cognac Brandy

Peach and Apple do

Jamaica and Antigua Spirits

Genoa Holland Gin

Old Rye and Corn Whiskey

Old Maderia

Dry Lisbon

Sherry

Teneriffe

Malaga

Molasses

Strong Beer

Liverpool Blown Salt

Birkin Butter

Buckwheat Flour

Mould and Dipt Candles

Muscate and bloom Raisins

Malaga Grapes in jars

Black Currants

Almonds and Filberts

Orleans and Ground Nuts

Fresh London Mustard

Canary and Rosin Soap

Windsor and transparent do. for shaving

Sperm Whale and Lindsed Oils

Paints of all kinds

Window Glass and Putty

Assortment of Castings

Tin Ware assorted

Wooden do

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore,

December 3.

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore,

Aug. 29.

Treasury Department,

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Funds have been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in the City of New York, in the State of New York, and which were not embraced by the notification from this Department of the 22d of August 1816.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the City of New York, at any time prior to the first day of January, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

The Commissioners in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the Planters authorised to publish the Laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it once a week in their respective papers until the first day of January next.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,</p

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1816.

No. 17—893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS.

Are TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY,
the 5th of January next, for cash, at Robert
Wright's, by virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out
of Queen Ann's county court, at the suit of Jas.
Hackett, use of Henry W. Hackett, use of Ben-
jamin Willmott—the following property, taken
in execution as the property of the said Robert
Wright, to wit:—One negro man named Peter,
one negro man named Joe, one negro man named
George, and fifty barrels of corn.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attend-
ance given by

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff
of Queen Ann's county.

Dec. 17 3

PORK FOR SALE.

From 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of PORK will be
offered for sale at Easton on the 31st of the pre-
sent month, if not previously sold, by the sub-
scriber.

ISAAC JENKINSON.

Dec. 17 3

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers having just received from Bal-
timore,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Take this opportunity of informing their friends,
and the public generally, that they will be able
to furnish them with any article in their line, as
cheap as they can be had on this shore.—Among
which are

1 Box fine Irish Linens
A general assortment of Cloths & Cassimeres
Irish Poplins
Lustre, &c.
A good assortment of Groceries
Castings, Cutlery, &c.

All of which they will sell on the lowest terms for
Cash.

L. W. SPENCER & Co.

Easton, Dec. 17

GROOME & LAMBDIN

At their old stand, opposite the Bank,
HAVE RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND ARE NOW OPENING

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

G O O D S,

Which with their former stock and late supply,
COMPRIZE A VERY GENERAL ASSORT-
MENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery,
Queen's-Ware, &c. &c.

Which they recommend to the attention of
their customers and the public generally, as they
have been selected with great care from the
latest importations, and will be disposed of at the
most reduced Cash Prices.

Easton, November 12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,

They have received from Baltimore a
Small supply of Dry Goods,
amongst which is

A box of elegant Irish Linens, Long Lawns, &c.
ALSO,

Hardware, and extensive assortment of

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Refined Sugars, various qualities.

Brown do, 3

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White and Green Coffee

Java do

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson Skin

4th proof Cogniac Brandy

Peach and Apple do

Jamaica and Antigua Spirits

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Old Rye and Corn Whiskey

Old Maderia

Dry Lisbon

Sherry

Tenerife

Malaga

Molasses

Strong Beer

Liverpool Blown Salt

Firkin Butter

Buckwheat Flour

Mould and Dipt Candles

Muscadet and bloom Raisins

Malaga Grapes in jars

Black Currants

Almonds and Filberts

Orleans and Ground Nuts

Fresh London Mustard

Canary and Rosin Soap

Windsor and transparent do. for shaving

Sperm. Whale and Linseed Oils

Paints of all kinds

Window Glass and Putty

Assortment of Casting

Tin Ware assorted

Wooden do do

Salt Peter, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Nut-
megs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Madder, Al-
mond, Copperas, &c. &c.

December 3.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Man or Lad, for the next year—one
used to a farm. Apply to

JAMES NICHOLSON.

Dec. 17

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

MORSELL & LAMBDIN,

No. 1, GROOME'S Row.

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are
now opening a handsome selection of DRY
GOODS, comprised of the most

DESIRABLE ARTICLES.

They flatter themselves that no objection can
be urged against their prices, as most of their
Goods will be offered at Currency for Sterling.
Their customers, and the public are respect-
fully invited to give them a call.

Easton, Dec. 17.

WORSE AND WORSE.

The subscriber will this week open an assortment
of

Fall & Winter Goods,

purchased for a, at the auctions in Philadel-
phia; and flatters himself that they will be offer-
ed to the Public on terms as low, if not lower,
than ever offered in this market:—even be-
low the prime cost in England.

THO. P. BENNETT.

Easton, Nov. 19—m

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from
Philadelphia,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable and Fancy Goods,

All of which they offer very low for Cash or
Country Produce.

CLAYLAND & NABB.

November 5—m

CHEAP CLOTHS.

LAMBERT & THOS. REARDON,
TAYLORS,

Have just received a handsome assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockinets, and Vestings, of
superior quality, which they offer at very reduced
prices; having also received the latest fashions,
and made arrangements to have them, as changes
may take place, as well to keep up a neat assort-
ment of the most fashionable goods in their line;
they flatter themselves, they have it in their power
to furnish such of their customers as may
think proper to favor them with a call, and the
public, with their Cloths, as good, if not bet-
ter terms, than can be obtained on this shore, and
inferior, in no respect, to those procured in the
cities.

Orders from Gentlemen in the adjoining
counties, who have left their measures with us, or
such as may favor us with them, shall be attend-
ed to with the greatest care and punctuality by

The Public's Humble Servants.

LAM. & THO. REARDON.

Easton, Dec. 3.

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and
commodious our house, called the Fountain Inn, in
Easton, begs leave to inform his friends, and the
public generally, that he has opened TAVERN,

and intends keeping a general assortment of the
very best LIQUORS, and the best accommoda-
tions that the market can afford.—Boards by

the day, week, month, or year, will be taken.—
Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all
times be accommodated with board and private
rooms, and attentive servants kept for the ac-
commodation of customers, &c. The sub-
scriber's stables are in good repair, and a constant
supply of Provender and a good Ostler will be
kept for the accommodation of customers and
travelers, by

LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

Just Received,

(of late importations) a small assortment of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Gold and Silver Patent Levers—Capt & Jewel-
ed, and plain Watches, warranted:—also, low-
priced Double and Single cased do.—and Gold,

Gold and Steel Chains; Seals and Keys:—also,

Silver Ladies, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons;

Sugar Tong, Thimbles and Pencil Cases—

Which, he will sell low for Cash, at his shop,

next door to the Bank—he will also furnish a few
warranted Clocks.

He begs leave to return his

thanks to his friends for the great encouragement

he receives in his line of business, and flatters
himself he shall merit a continuance.

BENJ. WILLMOTT.

October 29.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship-Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass
Timbers, Pine Flooring Scantling
and Common Timber

MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FACTORY OF THE

STEAM COMPANY

PRINCESS ANNE,

Immediately after the 1st November next ensu-
ing, where contracts may be effected for

the monthly delivery of

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET

On equitable terms.

By order of the board of

President and Managers,

GEO. M. WILLING, Secy.

Office of the Corporation,

Princess Anne. Sept. 17—19.

FOR SALE.

That BRICK Building on Washington Street,

in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, and front-
ing Goldsborough Street, at present occupied by

Messrs. MORSELL & LAMBDIN—the terms of sale

will be made accommodating—if not sold, it will

be for Rent, the Store Room, with the back

Room and front Cellar, will be rented separately

if required.—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Oct 29

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the next year, three or four good men

Y... commenced some time ago a brief account of the disputes that have taken place between the Earl of Selkirk's Colonies, and the North-West Company. The article then published ended with the account given by a friend of the North-West Company of the destruction of a party of Selkirk's men with Gov. Semple at their head. An advocate of the Earl of Selkirk gives a very different account of this transaction. He relates that in the winter a large force was collected, by requisitions upon the various posts of the North-West from Cumberland House to the Upper Saskatchewan, under the command of Alexander McDonnell, at the North-West port on the river *Cui Aselle*; that about the 12th of May fifty men of this party, attacked a party of twenty-two men of the Hudson Bay Company, who were proceeding down the river in five boats with twenty-three packs of furs, and 600 bags of pemmican, made them prisoners, and seized their property—McDonnell afterwards marched for the Red River, and in his way detached a party of 25 men, who took possession of the Hudsons Bay Company's port at Brandon House, and seized their goods, provisions and furs. The narrative then proceeds as follows:—

About the 16th of June the expedition reached a place called Portage de Prairies, at the distance of about sixty miles from the Colony at Red River, the intended scene of hostile operations. They halted at Portage des Prairies nearly two days during which time the bags of pemmican were brought ashore and so arranged as to form a rampart, which was guarded by two brass swivels part of the arms taken from the settlement the year before.

On the 18th of June the commander in chief detached a body of about 70 horsemen, under the orders of Grant Laerpe, Fraser, Hoole and Thomas McKay, with directions to attack and destroy the Colony, and remained himself with the rest of his force, and all the property under his care at Portage des Prairies. Cuthbert Grant now assumed the chief command of this detachment, which was accompanied by two carts of provisions and proceeded on horseback through the plains and meadows of this delightful region (herefore represented by North-West Company as incapable of affording subsistence) until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th of June, when they reached the Colony at Red River, henceforth deserving the name of the River of Blood.

Immediately on their arriving at the first habitations, they commenced their operations by taking the settlers prisoners; when a man stationed as a watchman on an elevated part of the Fort or Government house, called Fort Douglass, gave an intimation to the Governor of the arrival of this hostile force. The Gov. then endeavored to reconnoitre them with a spy glass, and distinctly perceiving a number of men on horseback, and hoping by his appearance with a guard as well as by his authority, to prevent an injury to the colonists if the strangers were hostilely inclined, called out in presence of some who are yet living to attest the truth of the facts related "We must go and meet those people, let twenty men follow me." Between twenty and thirty of the persons who were in the Government house instantly took their arms, and accompanied him. He was much beloved, and his people always showed such perfect willingness to execute his wishes, that he rather found it necessary to repress than to excite their ardor in his service. They had only proceeded some hundred yards, when they were met by several of the Colonists running towards them in dismay, and crying "the North-West Company," "the half breeds."

On advancing further along the settlement, to the distance of about half a mile from Fort Douglass, some persons on horseback were seen just behind a point of woods, and on a very little nearer approach the party of cavalry appeared much more numerous than had been at first imagined. The Governor in consequence ordered his party to halt, and directed one of his men to return to the government house for a small piece of ordinance which was there. Almost immediately after the departure of the person, the body of cavalry perceiving the Governor and his party, and of course foreseeing a very speedy and successful termination to their expedition, rode up to them at a gallop, and to prevent their escape, formed around them in a semi-circle to the number of between sixty and seventy. As the horsemen had advanced, the governor had attempted to retreat, but for so few to escape from nearly treble their numbers of cavalry was impracticable. As soon as the horsemen had taken their position round the Governor's party, one of their number a Canadian in the North-West Company's service, of the name of Bouche, rode up to the governor from the enemy's line waving his hand and calling out "what do you want?"—to which the governor replied "what do you want?" Bouche, having now come up to the governor said, "we want our Fort," upon which the governor answered, "go to your fort?" "You," retorted Bouche, "have destroyed our fort, you damned rascal?"— "Scoundrel," said Gov. Semple, laying his hand upon Bouche's bridle, "dare you tell me so?" Bouche sprang from his horse and made towards his companions. A shot was instantly fired, by which Lieut. Holt, one of Gov. Semple's party, was killed. Another succeeded, by which the Governor was wounded,

who called out to his men in these words, "do what you can to take care of yourselves." The greater part of them, instead of providing for their own safety, at once affectionately gathered round him, to learn what injury he had received. While they were collected together in the centre, the surrounding cavalry poured a volley of musketry upon them, which killed several & wounded a greater number of them, a few shots only were returned, by which but one of the assailants was killed. The cavalry galloped towards the survivors, who took off their hats and called for mercy. But this address for mercy, was made to the servants of the North-West Company, and at their hands was immediately received, what must be presumed the accustomed measure of their compassion a speedy termination of earthly calamities; the knife the axe, or the ball, in a bold and willing hands, soon placed in lasting repose, those whom pain or terror had rendered clamorous. One only was spared through the exertions of a Canadian, to whom he had been intimately known, and 2 others were providently saved by escaping to a canoe, and two more by swimming in the tumult to the other side of the river.

The Governor, captain Rogers, R. E. Mr. Alex. McLean, Mr. James White, surgeon, Mr. J. P. Wilkinson, private secretary to the Lieut. Gov. Holt, of the Swedish navy, and 15 others were killed.

The bodies of the slain, some of whom were barbarously mangled to gratify the savage rancour of the monsters who had unmercifully slain them, were left unburied for beasts and birds to gaze and feed upon. A small number of the native Indians, who had lingered in the neighborhood, upon hearing of this dreadful catastrophe, visited the spot, and ventured to commit a few of the bodies to a grave. But their apprehension of the resentment of the victors, prevented their removing more than a part of the dead; the others remained exposed upon the ground where they fell.

Through the agency of a person who was spared, the capitulation of the fort was negotiated, on the promise of Grant that the people should be safely escorted on their way to Hudson's bay. The number of men remaining was not much greater than of those who had been slain, and the lost, where the wives and children of those who had been killed were bewailing their loss, and who were in the greatest consternation, was found in the greatest distress. All the property was given up to the conquerors. The wretched colonists, men, women and children, amounting to near 200 souls, imperfectly provided with provisions, were embarked for Hudson's bay.

M'Donnell soon after arrived at the Red River, and about the same time Archibald Norman M'Leod, at the head of about a hundred men, M'Leod sent after the colonists, detained them nearly two days, and selected from them five men whom he held as prisoners, put in irons, and sent to Fort William. This fort is on Lake Superior, 800 miles easterly from Red River. Here M'Leod, and a part of his men, arrived soon after his prisoners, with a part of the property taken at the Red River.

In the mean time Lord Selkirk himself was proceeding from Montreal to the scene of these operations, with a party of 120 or 130 men, principally discharged soldiers of the army, regularly officered and armed. The men left La Chine in May, and his lordship followed in June, by way of York in Upper Canada. He heard of the massacre on his way.

Lord Selkirk, with his party of followers in nine boats and six canoes, arrived near Fort William, Aug. 12, and encamped on the Island in the river Camisagua, a short distance from the fort. He was not suspected by the people at fort of any hostile intention, and the men about 400 in number, were peacefully pursuing their several occupations.

Lord Selkirk sent two officers in disguise, arrested Mr. M'Gillivray, and had him brought to his quarters. Two other gentlemen who came and offered themselves as bail for Mr. M'Gillivray, were also arrested. Immediately after a party of his Lordship's men got possession of the fort, and forcibly held it.

On the 13th, eight of the partners of the North-West Company were embarked, as prisoners, under a military escort, in their own canoes for Montreal. While they were on Lake Superior, a gale arose, in which one of the canoes was upset, and one of the partners, Mr. M'Kenzie, and eight other persons were drowned. The charge on which these partners were arrested was High Treason. On their arrival at York, they were examined, and thence sent on to Montreal, where they were bound over for trial.

From the *National Intelligencer*.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

COMMUNICATED.

A patent was obtained a few days since, from the Patent Office in this city, for a machine for blowing or blasting rock under water. By the aid of this machine, it appears that a rock, covered with water, no matter how deep, or how rapid may be its current, may be blown to atoms.

The want of a machine of this kind has been long felt, and it will be of infinite use to the country at large, particularly at this time, when most of the State legislatures are zealously engaged on the subject of the improvement of Internal Navigation. If this machine answers, (of which there is not a doubt) our rivers and creeks may be made navigable thro

the falls, instead of as heretofore cutting at immense labor and expense, circuitous canals to avoid the obstructions in the rivers.

This machine is extremely simple, and will be cheap. It appears to be the invention of Mr. John M. Syme, of Richmond, Va. By publishing the above, I think you will render a public good, and will oblige a friend to

Internal Improvement.

FROM THE (N. Y.) NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

MAJOR-GENERAL PORTER.

His excellency, in presenting General Porter with his sword, on the 25th Nov. addressed him in the following manner.

SIR,

That militia are unfit for the purposes of war, is a doctrine which has been long inculcated. The honor of demonstrating the fallacy of this doctrine has been reserved for the American people. The late war has not only refuted the calumnies of the enemies of republics, but has called forth a display of the efficiency of militia in military operations, which has exceeded the most sanguine predictions of the champions of freedom.

At Baltimore, Plattsburgh and Orleans, the intrepidity and firmness displayed by the militia and volunteers contributed much to defeat the plans of the most scientific generals, and to put to flight the proudest batallions of Europe.

It is with sensations of uncommon satisfaction, that I recur to that part of the history of your late struggles in which you, and the patriotic volunteers and militia of New York sustained so nobly the reputation and character of this state. Distracted by political feuds, divided in their councils, this state was exposed in every quarter to the depredations of the enemy. When you undertook the hopeless task of embodying, without governmental authority, without funds, a corps of volunteers to co-operate with the Niagara army. You surmounted the most perplexing difficulties and embarrassments, and soon joined the gallant band which fought and bled so freely in the memorable campaign of 1814.

Previous to that campaign you had the good fortune to have an opportunity of developing your military qualities on various occasions, and particularly when a superior number of the British army were defeated at Black Rock, by a handful of militia under your command. The operations of 1814 presented to you a more extensive field. In most of the skirmishes between Niagara & Lake Ontario—in the battle of Crysler—in the terrible action on the heights of Niagara—in the defence of Fort Erie and in the memorable sortie from that fortress, you and your patriotic associates took a very distinguished part.

Accept, Sir, this sword, presented to you by a grateful people; and permit me to accompany it with a declaration of my personal regard for you, and with my devout wishes for your future welfare.

MAJOR GEN. PETER B. PORTER'S REPLY.

SIR,

It would be a useless affectation in me, were I to attempt to disguise the emotions of personal pride which are excited by this flattering testimonial from the legislative guardian of my own penetrated and beloved state; but I trust I shall be believed, when I assure you, that I derive a higher satisfaction in considering myself, on this occasion, only as the representative of the gallant volunteers whom I had the honor to command in the campaign of 1814, to whose zeal and exertions I am indebted for this expression of the public approbation. The unfortunate termination of the campaign of 1813, which had involved the desolation of a part of our western frontier, and the confident and menacing attitude assumed by the enemy in the commencement of the succeeding one, then strongly reinforced, excited fears, that more considerable portions of our country would be devastated; and what was more keenly felt, that our happy constitutions of government would be overthrown. It was under these circumstances, and with such stakes at hazard, that the New-York volunteers came forward, under disadvantages which your excellency has so strongly portrayed, with a hope of affording some aid in arresting the threatened blow; and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge, that their motives have been appreciated and their services rewarded by various acts of the legislature of New-York, with a magnanimity and generosity for which that body has been on so many occasions, distinguished.

For the kind and flattering expressions of approbation with which you have been pleased to accompany this execution of the duty confided you by the legislature—for the auspicious day and occasion on which you have selected for this purpose—but much more for the uniform confidence and support with which I have been honored by your excellency in every transaction connected with the late war, in which I have been a part. I beg you to accept my most grateful acknowledgments.

CAPTAIN REID.

Among the many acts of heroism performed by the pirate armed vessels of our citizens the performed by Captain Reid, in the harbor of Foyal, in defense of the private armed brig General Armstrong, against the enormously superior force employed against him by two frigates, was so brilliant a nature, that it called forth the attention of the legislature of this state, and claimed from

that body a reward due to extraordinary merit. They therefore voted him with

parents and children, your undivided power to bestow. Cause, before you tie that friend knot which death alone can unloose; and let you decide on a measure of such inestimable importance, be sure that reason approves your conduct, and forget not to implore the direction of Heaven.

If a person comes to a serious decla-

ration in your favor, reflect no prudish

days of reserve. If you really feel an af-

fection for him, and can indulge it with

prudence, do not scruple to acknowledge it, or treat him with the greatest open-

ness and candor. This will engage for-

ever, the esteem of every liberal and ho-

nest man. If you cannot receive him as

a lover, you will not fail to retain him as

a friend. Suffer not your imagination to

be dazzled by mere splendor. The glit-

ter of wealth and equipage has induced

many a poor girl to sacrifice her peace

at the shrine of vanity; and hitherto

pillow steeped in tears and regret, has

told her that "better is a dinner of herbs, where love is, than a stalled ox

and hatred therewith." A good man

alone is capable of true attachment, fidelity

and affection. Others may feel a fugi-

tive passion—but on this, alas! you can

place no dependence. Look for a per-

son of a domestic cast; of what con-

sequence to you are even the good qua-

lities of your husband, if he is rarely ever

at home? It has often been asserted,

that a reformed rake makes the best hus-

band. It may be so, but I would not

have you risk your peace on so danger-

ous an experiment. Although not abso-

lutely necessary, yet it is highly desi-

able, that the man with whom you are

to spend your days, should be a man of

sentiment and taste. These qualities

will vaerate every hour with fresh plea-

sure, every scene with animated re-

marks, and every incident with the liveli-

est interest. Fortune surely should be

considered, proportioned to your habits,

education, and station in life. But if you

find the other requisites, be as moderate

as possible in this. A morsel, thus

sweetened will be pleasant to the taste.

In a cottage so enlivened, joy will spring.

The Almighty will look from Heaven

with approbation, and crown the happy

pair with the choicest blessings!

And now, my young friends, I commit

you to the care of Him, who is the tender

Father of all creatures. The world is

before you, full of difficulty and danger.

Pleasure will spread her thousand snares

to deceive you—your passion will solict

for unbounded gratification, and even

your own heart will prompt you to de-

ceive yourself, but you are in the hands

of the greatest of Beings; and whatever

your lot may be, riches or poverty, health

or sickness, the state of marriage or sin-

gle life; fear not. Be virtuous, be cheer-

ful, be contented. See that your part be

right; strive to do your duty and leave

the rest to Him.

SHEEP.

A Farmer in N. Y. State observed, in the Spring of 1813, that before shearing time his sheep were nearly naked. They had no water the preceding winter, but what they licked from ice and snow. In the winter of 1816, he had them watered daily, and the wool was increased in its usual quantity and quality. Several experiments have shown that it is best to keep fleeces in their grease as long as can conveniently be done instead of washing them extremely as has been usual.

A quarry of oil stones has been discovered in Gibson Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania; the proprietor says, "Those that are calculated for razors take down much faster than imported ones and leave a much smoother edge—there are keener grits in the quarry for joiners tools, pen-knives currier's knives, &c." A number of hands are constantly at work at the quarry and a number of orders will be fulfilled at the shortest notice, by William Mitchell.

The following admirable ballad was published in November, 1816. It was then copied from a late London Courier. We republish it at the request of a friend and subscriber; and we believe, with him, that the reader of taste and feeling, who may have perused it yester day, will pursue it again to-day, with high and renewed pleasure. It is, indeed, one of those exquisite productions, which, while it delights, both softens and improves the heart.

N. Y. Com. Ad.

The Orphans.

My chaise the village Inn did gain,
Just as the setting sun's last ray
Tipt with relucent gold the vane
Of the old church across the way.

Across the way I silent sped,
The time till supper to beguile
In measuring o'er the dead,
That moulder'd round the ancient pile.

There many a humble green grave shew'd
Where want and pain and toil did rest;
And many a flat'ring stone I view'd;
O'er those who once had wealth possess'd.

A shaded beach its shadow brown
Threw o'er a grave where sorrow slept:
On which, tho' scarce with grass o'er-grown,
Two ragged children sat and wept.

A piece of bread between them lay,
Which neither seem'd inclin'd to take;
And yet they look'd so much a prey
To want, it made my heart to ache.

My little children, let me know
Why you in such distress appear;
And why you wasteful from you throw
That bread which may a heart would cheer?

The little boy, in accents sweet,
Replied, whilst tears each other chas'd,
"Lady, we're not enough to eat,
And if we had, we would not waste."

"But sister Mary's naughty grown,
"And will not eat what'er I say,
"Though sure I am the bread's her own,
"And she has tasted none to day."

"Indeed, the wan starv'd Mary said)
"Till dinner eats I'll eat no more;
"For yesterday I got some bread—
"He's had none since the day before."

My heart did swell, my bosom heave;
I felt as though depriv'd of speech—
I silent sat upon the grave,
And press'd a clay cold hand of each.

With looks that told a tale of woe,
With looks that spoke a grateful heart,
The shiv'ring boy did never draw,
And thus their tale of woe import:

Before my father went away,
"Entic'd by bad men o'er the sea,
"Sister and I dought not play—
"We liv'd beside you great ash tree.

"And then poor mother did so cry,
"And look'd as chang'd, I cannot tell,
"She told us that she soon should die,
"And bade us love each other well."

"She said that when the waris o'er,
"Perhaps we might our father see;
"But if we never saw him more,
"That God our father then would be.

"She kiss'd us both, and then she died,
"And we no more a mother have—
"Here many a day we sat and cried
"Together on poor mother's grave.

"But when our father came not here,
"I thought if we could find the sea,
"We should be sure to meet him there,
"And once again might happy be.

"We hand and hand went many a mile,
"And ask'd our way of all we met,
"And some did sigh, and some did smile,
"And we o'some did vinctuals get.

"But when we reach'd the sea, and found
"Twas one great water round as spread,
"We tho't that father must be drown'd,
"And cried, and wish'd us both were dead.

"So we return'd to mother's grave,
"And only long with her to be!
"For Goody, when this bread she gave,
"Said father died beyond the sea.

"Then since no parents have we here,
"We'll go and seek for God around;
"Lady, pray can you tell us where
"That God, our father, may be found!

"He lives in Heaven, mother said,
"And Goody says that mother's there;
"So if she thinks we want his aid,
"I think, perhaps, she'll send him here."

I clasp'd the pratice to my breast,
And cried, come both and live with me—
I'll clothe ye, feed ye, give ye rest;
And will a second mother be.

And God will be your father still,
Twas he in mercy sent me here,
To teach you to obey his will,
Your guide to guide, your hearts to cheer.

From the National Intelligencer.

ON ECONOMY OF FUEL, FODDER, &c.

TO THE EDITORS.

Sirs, I observed in your paper Mr. Ewell's proposition for averting, in some measure, the effects of scarcity, by boiling the food of horses and other cattle.

For the information of those who approve of Mr. Ewell's proposition, but who may fear the trouble of carrying it into effect; I will describe an easy manner in which I saw the food for a gang of twenty horses boiled daily in Liverpool, England.

A pot, containing about ten or fifteen gallons of water, was fixed in a small brick furnace, sunk into the ground, so that the brim of the pot was on a level with the surface of the ground. The furnace was supplied with fuel from a pit or excavation opposite to the door of the furnace; the smoke and heat, after circulating round the pot, went off through a horizontal flue (a little under the surface of the earth) to a small chimney about ten feet distant, and about eight feet high. This apparatus was adjacent to the stable. Over the pot was placed a stout puncheon, the bottom of which was pierced with numerous holes of an inch or an inch and a half diameter. The puncheon was filled with potatoes (well washed) which were covered with the

head of the puncheon, and the sacks, which had been emptied of potatoes, thrown over all. A fire was put into the furnace, and in less than an hour the potatoes were perfectly boiled by the steam. The puncheon was then upset, and the potatoes having cooled upon a clean floor of boards or flags, which surrounded the pot, the potatoes were carried in buckets to the mangers, and mixed with meal or oats.

If it be a fact that boiled vegetables are much more nourishing to animals than unboiled, every farmer should have an apparatus for boiling, and not suffer either pigs, horses, or other cattle, to eat unboiled vegetables. Query: would not the action of steam upon corn cobs make them fit food for hogs or oxen, particularly if blended with boiled potatoes, turnips, carrots or parsnips?

A thousand bricks, a puncheon, and a ten gallon pot, are all the materials that are necessary for such an apparatus.

Yours' respectfully, J. G.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

It will be gratifying to our townsmen to learn, that the Mud Machine, constructed under the superintendance of Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, has commenced its operation, and surpasses even our most sanguine expectations.—

Already for the space of three hundred yards ten feet water has been added to the original depth, and before the spring we shall have the whole bar so effectually removed, that the largest shipping will be able to visit our wharves without danger of grounding. Our town has increased almost beyond parallel, notwithstanding the check this bar necessarily put on our commerce. How rapid will now be its advancement, when so great an obstacle to its growth will be removed. Those who have been more early settlers here, will recollect this place and Washington City to have been little better than a corn-field, with a few straggling houses interspersed here & there. While at this time, elegant and stately edifices are erecting, which astonish the beholder; and the visitor who has seen these places before, pauses in amazement as he views the alteration and improvement which a few short years have brought about.

Georgetown Messenger.

From Fort Osage, Missouri Ter.
Extract of a letter from Lt. Guay, of the 8th U. S. Infantry, to the editors of the N. Y. Columbian dated.

"FORT OSAGE, Oct. 31, 1816

"Sometime ago, I learned that a party of hunters from Boon's settlement, below us, were hunting on the Le Mise River, on the SW of the Missouri, where they discovered a grave which they opened and found in it a body, which supposed to have been a British officer, from the dress. I was curious to learn the particulars and wrote to John Monroe, Esq. of Boon's Settlement, who I understand was the principal of the hunting party, from whom I received the enclosed letter, which you may use as you thing proper.

It is to be observed that a band broke off from the Sac and Fox nation of Indians on the Mississippi some time since, and settled on the Missouri, near the mouth of Grand River. This band has been neutral during the late war, and could not be induced to take up arms against the United States, as the rest of their nation did. If the body found was that of a British officer, which it was generally supposed to have been, it is probable that he had been sent as an agent to this band to persuade them to take up arms against the United States, where he had met his end. The buttons being off his coat is not extraordinary, as the Indians in the country are fond of buttons to ornament their ears, neck, &c.

It is common among the Indians when they bury their dead or those who among them, (if they pay any respect to them) to bury them in their full dress. Had the enemy during the late war got this band to join them in this quarter, they would have been able to have destroyed this whole frontier.

I have no news worth giving you, except it is respecting the season, soil and produce of this country. The beginning of the summer was remarkably dry, but neither too cool nor too hot, the latter part of the season has been very wet. We have about 10 acres of corn, 2 of turnips, about 1-2 of potatoes and cabbage; and a very large garden for the use of the company abundantly supplied us with all kinds of vegetables; our whole crop is remarkably fine particularly our turnips & cabbage. The cabbages have grown to such an uncommon size, that several gentlemen of this post have been led through curiosity to measure them. Dr. I. Lowrey, surgeon for this post, Mr. Reuben Lewis, contractor's agent and Indian trader, (brother to the late governor Lewis) and myself measured some of them, which we found to be sixteen feet round the head on the outside of the blades: the blades were two feet seven inches in length from the stalk to the top and twenty five inches in width. This is the size of the largest we could find; but there are a great many so near this size that you could only discover the largest by actual measurement."

The letter from Mr. Munro to Lieutenant Gury, referred to above, is dated at Fort Kinhead, Howard county, Mississippi Territory, Sept. 19, and gives a description of the rude tomb and of the dead in terms of the following tenor:

"I was out on a hunting party with some of my neighbors, about the 10th of June last, 35 miles hence; and in an o-

pen prairie we espied a pen of logs about ten feet high—it was covered over with earth or mud. Led by our curiosity we threw off the earth at the top, to see what it contained, and discovered the corpse of a man in a sitting posture with a mat of flag around it. We next took off the mat, to enable us to perceive who was thus interred. He had on a black fur hat, which was by this time gnawed by mice; he wore a wig of very fine light hair; had on a scarlet coat (an officer's) and an elegant capulet on each shoulder. There were no buttons on his coat, except those which held on the epaulets. The description of these I do not recollect, except that they were stamped underneath—Philadelphia. His waistcoat was a potted cassimere, a vine figure, and had covered moulds; had nankeen pantaloons with feet to them, and a pair of fashionable shoes tined and bound. He had an elegant bamboo cane with a gold head, and I. M. C. very nicely engraved upon it. I think he was upwards of six feet high. It is probable the body had been deposited there for 18 months or two years—how long it is impossible precisely to ascertain. The flesh was all decayed on his feet and legs. I think he must have been buried by the Fox Indians, as it is after their manner of burial.

"If he was a military missionary, sent to extend British alliance with, or influence over the savages, or whoever he was—*reguisceat in face!* Doubtless his death prevented the massacre of some American frontier settlers & for, the friendly sentiments of the Indian tribes towards him, seem to be evinced by the marks of respect they paid to his remains."

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE REPORTER.

Gentlemen,

Your paper of the 11th inst. contains an extract of a letter from this place, the evident intent of which is to connect a commercial expedition lately made from this port for the coast of Mexico, with the attack on the United States' schooner Firebrand. I was concerned in that expedition; it was undertaken not only with legal views, but I will add from meritorious motives. No law of the United States forbids the exportation of arms and ammunition, and I risked a considerable sum in sending them to be employed in as noble a cause as has ever engaged the exertions of freemen. Your correspondent is anonymous to me and the public; I know not whether he has disclosed his name to you; the tenor of his letter, however, would lead one to believe that he belongs to a worthy band in this city who honestly adhere to the beloved Ferdinand; and whose endeavors are unceasing to restore the reign of despotism and superstition in the western world; such a party exists, and I think it proper that the American people should be guarded against their misrepresentations and efforts to traduce the republican cause, and destroy the germ of liberty that begins to expand in the fertile regions of Spanish America.

I have too great a contempt for the poor efforts of your correspondent, even to ask a disclosure of his name—but I design that this contempt should be made known, and I therefore request you to publish this letter.

The charges made against the navy on this station, are of much more serious nature, and I think might have induced you to refuse their publication until they were accompanied by the proof. The correct conduct of the commander and the officers he commands, does not need any vindication, but the public ought to know, that the Spanish coast well as that of the United States, has long been infested by cruisers having no legal commission; that many of this description have been taken by the active exertions of the squadron stationed here, and that the commander has frequently received the thanks of the royal Spanish officers for these services. When these facts are known a better motive may be found for the cruise of the Firebrand than an association with the Jackson. The vessel is not taken as your correspondent would seem to wish, but is, I believe, sold for the republican government, and if she should prove instrumental in its establishment, if the arms & ammunition with which she was loaded, should serve to the destruction of the tyrants who oppress the fairest part of the globe, far from being conscious of any impropriety, I should look on this as one of the most fortunate occurrences of my life.

Very respectfully yours,

A. L. DUNCAN.

New Orleans, 31st Oct. 1816.

A FRIENDLY CAUTION.

I hereby certify that from this day forward, I warn all persons from trespassing either with dog or gun on Poplar Island, (or landing there on at any other place except the proper landing below the Wind Mill) as I am determined to pursue the rigor of the law towards all trespassers without respect to persons.

JOHN SEARS.

Poplar Island, Dec. 10—6

AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connexions, is wanted in the Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARROTT.

Easton, July 16

FOR RENT,

And possession given the 1st of January next,
THE BRICK STORE & CELLAR,
At present occupied by Mr. George W. LEA.—
For further particulars apply at the Star Office,
Oct. 1.

MARYLAND:

Kent County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, as an Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, severally by petition in writing of PATRICK QUIN and WILLIAM SMITH, of the said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions: And the said Patrick Quin and William Smith having satisfied me that they have resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding their application, and a constable of Kent county, having certified that the said petitioners are in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioners having given sufficient security for their personal appearance at Kent county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against them by their creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Patrick Quin and William Smith be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Star," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of March next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid) give notice to their creditors to appear before the county court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Patrick Quin and William Smith should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 9th day of December, in the year 1816.

THOMAS WORRELL.

Dec. 17 4

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

OCTOBER TERM, 1816.

The Creditors of Russell Armstrong, Jonathan Butler, William Gibson, John Graham, Samuel Tharp, and John Collison, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on application of the said Russell Armstrong Jonathan Butler, William Gibson, John Graham, Samuel Tharp and John Collison, by their several petitions to the Judges of Caroline county court, for relief as Insolvent Debtors, under the act of assembly passed at November Session Eighteen Hundred and Five, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors" and the several supplements thereto and having complied with the directions of said acts, and given Bond with sufficient security, to appear before the Judges of Caroline court at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them relative to their said applications.

The same time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend, to shew cause, if any they have,

why the said Russell Armstrong, Jonathan Butler, William Gibson, John Graham, Samuel Tharp and John Collison, should not have the relief prayed for.

By order,

JO. RICHARDSON, C. J.

Dec. 27, (Dec. 3.) 4q

JO. RICHARDSON, C. J.

Dec. 27, (Dec. 3.) 4q

Treasury Department,

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Funds have been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in the City of New York, in the State of New York, and which were not embraced by the notification from this Department of the 22d of August 1816.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of New York, at any time prior to the first day of January, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

The Commissioners in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power; and the Printers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it once a week in their respective papers until the first day of January next.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

December 3 5

FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot county, near V. river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship-building. On the premises is a framed dwelling house and kitchen, framed out house in cluding a

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1816.

No. 18—894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS FERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTEE OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS.

Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance:—No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

The Public Offices.

Joint Report to the Senate from the Secretaries of the different Departments, respecting the annual settlement of the Public Accounts.

In obedience to the Resolution of the Senate, of the 20th of April last, requiring the Secretaries of the Departments to report jointly to the Senate, in the first week of the next session of Congress, a plan to ensure the annual settlement of the Public Accounts, and a more certain accountability of the public expenditure in their respective departments: The undersigned have the honor to

REPORT—

That in order to comply with the requisitions of the Resolution, and to satisfy the just expectations of the Senate, it is necessary to enquire into the causes of the delay in the annual settlement of accounts, and the want of sufficient certainty in the accountability of the respective departments, upon which the Resolution is predicated.

An attentive review of the principles upon which the several departments of the government were originally organized, and of the changes which have successively been made in that organization, appears to be necessary at the threshold of this investigation.

By referring to the laws for organizing the several departments of the government, they will be found to be extremely general in their terms, leaving the distribution of the duties and powers of the secretaries, in a considerable degree, to executive regulation. The law organizing the Treasury Department, however, specifically refers to that department the settlement of all public accounts. The pecuniary embarrassments by which the government was pressed at that period, requiring a system of the most rigid economy in the public disbursements, could not fail to give peculiar force to the idea that the department charged with the replenishment of the Treasury, should have a direct control over the public expenditure. Under the influence of this idea, all purchases for supplying the army with provisions, clothing, supplies in the quarter master's department, military stores, Indian goods, and all other supplies or articles for the use of the War Department, were, by executive regulation, directed to be made by the Treasury Department.

The first important change which was made in the organization of the War Department, was effected by the act of the 8th of May, 1792, which created the office of Accountant of that department, and referred to that officer the settlement of all accounts relative to the pay of the army, the subsistence of the officers, bounties to soldiers, expenses of the recruiting service, and the incidental and contingent expenses of the department. The accounts settled by the accountant were to be certified quarterly, and sent to the accounting officers of the Treasury for their revision. This act continues with the Treasury Department the power of making, for the War Department, the purchases before enumerated.

On the 30th of April, 1793, the Navy Department was created. From the organization of the government to this date, the Secretary of War executed the orders of the President in relation to the Navy. On the 16th of July, in the same year, the office of Accountant of the Navy was created, and the settlement of all accounts in the Navy Department was referred to that office. On the same day the power of the Treasury Department to make contracts for the War Department was rescinded, and all the accounts of that department were, thenceforward, settled by the accountant.

The power of revision, both as to the accounts of the War and Navy Departments, was, and still is, reserved to the accounting officers of the Treasury. This power, however, from the period of the primary settlement of the accounts of the War and Navy Departments, was withdrawn from the Treasury, ceased to be useful, and has been preserved merely for the sake of form. In the Treasury, balances of debts admitted on settlement, are paid only on the report of the auditor, confirmed by the comptroller, whose decision is final. In the War and Navy Departments, the sums reported by the accountants to be due to individuals, are paid without waiting for the re-

vision of the accounting officers of the Treasury. This practice, which has been adopted in some measure from necessity, is not believed to be incompatible with the provisions of the law requiring that revision. The accountants of the War and Navy Departments are required to transmit quarterly all the accounts, which have been settled, to the Treasury Department for final revision.

It could not have been the intention of Congress that an officer or an individual to whom money was found to be due by the report of the accountant of either of those departments, should wait for payment not only until the expiration of the quarter, but until his accounts should be re-examined by the auditor of the Treasury, and also by the comptroller.

The delays to which this course would necessarily have led, must have produced a state of confusion, which, in a short period, could not have failed to obstruct all the operations of the government. On the other hand, it is manifest that from the moment payments were made upon the settlement of the accountants, before the revisionary power of the Treasury officers was exercised, revision became useless. The leading feature of the organic laws of the departments, that the settlement of the public accounts should exclusively rest with the department which was charged with the replenishment of the treasury, was substantially abandoned. The form, indeed, was preserved, but the vital principle was extinguished.

It is probable that more importance was attached to this principle, by those who presided over the primary organization of the departments, than it intrinsically merits.—The power of the accounting officers, whether belonging to the Treasury Department, or to those in which the disbursements are made, to enforce economy in any branch of the public service, must necessarily be extremely limited.

In disbursements for the pay, subsistence and clothing of the army, whilst rations are furnished by contracts, the most rigid economy may be easily enforced. In the quarter master's department, and where provisions are supplied by commissariat, the accounting officers can exercise but a very limited control. The principal reliance of government for economy, in those departments, must be upon the integrity of the persons employed. Over the contingent disbursements of the War and Navy Departments, which, in time of war, are considerable, and which, in all governments, are extremely liable to abuse, the accounting officers have still less control. For economy in that branch of the public service, the heads of those departments must be responsible to the nation. From this view of the subject, it appears not to be so important that the public accounts should be settled in the Treasury Department, as that they should be promptly and finally settled.

Whatever diversity of opinion may exist on this subject, it is believed that there can be none upon the propriety of either returning to the principle upon which the departments were originally organized, of referring the settlement of all public accounts immediately to the Treasury Department, or of finally settling the accounts of the War and Navy Departments without the intervention of the accounting officers of the Treasury. The former has the recommendation of unity and simplicity in theory; and, it is believed, that no serious inconvenience will result from it in practice. The latter would insure the prompt and final settlement of the accounts of the several departments, but might, possibly, lead to the establishment of different principles in the settlement of the public accounts in the respective departments. Under judicious regulations, it is believed that the prompt and final settlement of the public accounts may be as effectually secured by the former, as by the latter method.

Whichever modification may be adopted, an increase in the number of the accounting officers appears to be indispensable. From the year 1792, when the office of accountant of the War Department was created, to the year 1798, when all the accounts of the War Department were referred for settlement to that officer, the military force of the United States was not so extensive as the present military peace establishment. The duties assigned the accountant at the former period was, as has already been stated, the settlement of all accounts relative to the pay of the army, the subsistence of officers, bounties to soldiers, expenses of the recruiting service, and the contingent expenses of the War Department. The services required by that act are believed to be sufficient to give full employment to one accounting officer. By the act of 1798, the settlement of the accounts relative to the subsistence of the army, the quarter master's department, the clothing department, the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and to the Indian department, were referred to the accountant of the War Department.

An appropriate assignment of duties to the chief of the new department, would embrace the Territorial Government, the Indian Department, the General Post-Office Roads and Canals and the Patent-Office, and such other branches

of the public service as many be deemed expedient.

But the defects in the organization of the existing departments, are not the only reasons why the public accounts are not only annually settled.

The additional duties imposed upon the accountant by this act have been so great, that some of the accounts of the War Department, nearly of the same date, remain still unsettled. It is, therefore, confidently believed, that the duties imposed upon the accountant by this act, require the undivided attention of another accounting officer.

In contemplation of the law, the comptroller of the Treasury revises all the accounts of the government, for the purpose of correcting the errors, both of fact & of law, which may have been committed by the accounting officers, to whom their settlement is in the first instance, superintendence of the collection of the revenue arising from duties and tonnage, and directs the collection, by suit, of all debts due to the United States. It has been already stated, that the revision of the accountants of the War and Navy Departments, by this officer, has always been merely nominal. The enumeration just given of the extent and variety of the duties imposed upon him, will satisfy every reflecting mind that they must continue to be so. Should this officer be relieved from the superintendence of the collection of imposts and duties and of suits for the recovery of debts due the United States, by the assignment of those duties to another officer, still it is believed, he would not be able to revise all the accounts of the government so as to be, in fact, the check upon the auditing officer which the law contemplates. When the office of comptroller was created and the duties of that officer prescribed, the auditor of the Treasury was the only accounting officer whose acts he had to revise. At present, he has to revise the settlements made by three accounting officers; and according to the plan which it is the duty of the undersigned to propose, in order to ensure the annual settlement of the public accounts there will be five auditing or accounting officers whose acts are to be revised. From this view of the subject the appointment of an additional comptroller appears to be indispensable.

It has been previously stated that the mass of business thrown upon the Accountant of the War Department, by the act of the 16th of July, 1798, has produced an arrearage in the settlement of the accounts of that department, almost coeval with that date. This observation was intended to apply to the accounts appropriately belonging to the department arising from the administration of the military establishment. But the accounts of the Indian department, without a solitary exception, have remained unsettled from that date to the present period. This has resulted from the fact, that the Secretary at War is substantially the auditor of all the Indian accounts. It is also his duty to enquire into and decide upon all claims exhibited by the citizens of the United States for property stolen or destroyed by the Indian tribes, to whom annuities are payable, and where they are proved to his satisfaction to direct compensation to be made to the injured party, out of the annuity payable to the offending tribe. These dues, together with the examination of the contingent expenses of the department, which must also receive his special sanction if duly attended to, would leave him no time to devote to the more important and appropriate duties of his station. The consequence has been that the Indians have remained unsettled, and must continue so, until a different organization of the department shall be effected.

It is obvious to the mind of every reflecting man, that the duties imposed upon the Secretary of War, in relation to the Indian department, have no rational connection with the administration of the military establishment. From the view that has been presented, it is conceived that the public interests require that the Secretary of War should be relieved from further attention to those duties. It then becomes necessary to enquire whether those duties can, consistently with the public interest, be assigned to either of the other departments. An examination into the duties required of those departments, it is confidently believed, cannot fail to produce the most decided conviction, that no additional duties ought to be imposed upon them, under their present organization. On the other hand, there is good reason to believe that the public interest would be promoted by relieving those departments of several branches of the public service, at present committed to their respective charges.

The retrenchments which with great advantage to the public interest, might be made in the duties now imposed upon the Secretaries of the respective departments, and the General Post-Office, would furnish ample employment for the head of another independent department.

An appropriate assignment of duties to the chief of the new department, would embrace the Territorial Government, the Indian Department, the General Post-Office Roads and Canals and the Patent-Office, and such other branches

tive to the pay and clothing* of the army, the subsistence of the officers, bounties and premiums, the recruiting service, and the contingent expenses of the War Department.

Third Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the subsistence of the army, the quarter master's department, the hospital department, and the ordnance department. Both of these Auditors will keep the property account connected with those branches of service, in the war department, confided to them respectively.

Fourth Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the navy department. And the

Fifth Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the State and Home Departments.

The first Comptroller, being relieved from directing and superintending the recovery by suits of all debts due the government, will revise all accounts settled by the first and fifth Auditors.

Second Comptroller, will revise all settlements made by the second, third, and fourth Auditors.

The solicitor of the Treasury, will be charged with the recovery of the debts due to the government, according to the forms prescribed by law.

It is probable that experience will suggest the propriety of making changes in the distribution of duties among the accounting officers of the treasury. In order that they may be done with facility, and as they shall be discovered to be necessary, it is respectfully recommended that the whole subject be left to executive regulation.

With this organization of the departments, the check contemplated by the revision of the comptroller will be as effectual as it can be made. Money will then be paid in all the departments upon the settlement of an auditor, only after it has been revised and approved by a Comptroller.

If the departments should be thus organized, and vested with sufficient power to compel all officers employed in the collection or disbursement of the public money, to render their vouchers and settle their accounts, the annual settlement of the public accounts, will be ensured, and a more certain accountability established in the respective departments.

If the officer entrusted with the recovery of money improperly detained by public officers, was authorized to issue an execution for the sum appearing to be due, either upon settlement or upon the failure to settle, when called upon for that purpose, and that the execution so issued should be satisfied by the distress and sale of all the delinquent's property, and that of his securities, one of the most formidable obstacles to the annual settlement of the public accounts would be surmounted.

It is believed that there is no constitutional objection to the adoption of this principle, in relation to the officers of government, who improperly withhold the public money. Under the law imposing the Direct Tax, the collector, on default of payment, is authorized to make the amount due by the levy and sale of the defaulter's property. In this case there is, on the part of the defaulter, nothing but a breach of the general implied obligation which every citizen owes to the community, to contribute to the wants of the state, in proportion to the property which he possesses. This breach may frequently be the result of inevitable necessity, and but seldom brings his inquiry in question. In the case of the delinquent officer, there is, in most cases, a direct breach of special confidence involving the odious charge of peculation or embezzlement.

Is there any reason why the remedy of the government should be more summary in the former than in the latter case? Is there not, on the contrary, a clear distinction between the two cases entirely in favour of the tax defaulter? Can it be considered

more important to the community that the revenue should be rigidly collected, than that it should be faithfully and honestly disbursed? Has the difference in the remedy arisen from the consideration, that one has withheld from the government an hundred cents, which he ought to have paid, whilst the other has embezzled a thousand dollars of the public money thus summarily collected?

There can be no doubt, that the different remedies in the two cases have resulted from the want of sufficient reflection, and not from design.—The subject is now presented to the view of the Senate, and no doubt is entertained that that enlightened body will satisfy the de-

* By late regulations the pay and clothing appropriations are in fact considered as one appropriation.

reason and justice. It may be proper to observe, that the principle now recommended has been applied by the law laying the Direct Taxes, to the collectors of the internal revenue.

That principle, in relation to that class of officers, has even an apriized the arrest and imprisonment of collectors who fail to collect, or neglect to pay after collection; and the seizure and sale of his property, real and personal, of his securities during their imprisonment. As this principle has already been applied to cases arising out of the collection of the revenue, it's respectfully conceived that reasons, more cogent, call for its application to the disbursing officers of the government. The different rules established in relation to those two classes of officers, if persevered in, cannot fail to present the idea, that the government is more astute in devising means to raise and collect revenue, than in enforcing a faithful application of it, when collected.

JAMES MONROE,
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
GEO. GRAHAM,
Acting Secy. of War.

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.
December, 1816.

The hon. Col. John GAILLARD,
President pro tempore of the Senate.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

DREGS OF THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

About the time of this treasonable meeting, all the malignant humors of faction seemed to have gathered in Hartford, that political Sodom of the United States. Federalism, as it render that city every was worthy of the event which was to associate it in history with all that was both odious and contemptible in the spirit of party, seemed there to concentrate its hottest wrath and board its deadliest poison.

The recruiting and other military parties, particularly, experienced the hatred of the faction, as more immediately and visibly attached to the government of the country. No prudence, no correctness of deportment, no forbearance, in an officer or soldier, could avert the prevailing malice of the blue high-gentry. Judging from the iniquity of their treatment alone, one would have supposed them to have been an infamous banditti, who had gained a temporary lodgement there, instead of brave soldiers who covered themselves and their country with glory. But what rendered these indignities more abominable, was the circumstance of their being committed, in some instances, under the hypocritical color of law!

One gentleman, the commander of a regiment, in attempting to steer a middle course, so as neither to relinquish the duty and dignity of a soldier, nor the moderation of a peaceable citizen, was harassed with what they called law, by those harpies, till he was nearly ruined in his property by costs and amerements. The corporation was so infatuated with diabolical malice, and so lost to all that was dignified and magnanimous in official or individual character, as to pass a bye-law, forbidding an officer or soldier to use the side walks of the streets, and confining his walk to the cart-ways! and these were the men, but for whom any enemy's soldiers might have occupied the side-walks, (and they could not have been worse treated, probably better)—these were the brave defenders of the country, whose profession was rendered doubly necessary, by the refusal of those very persecutors to supply their places with militia.

If such be the effects of *Federalism*, acting upon a people distinguished for their good qualities in other respects, how intrinsically pernicious must be its principles; how evil must be its spirit; how hostile to that is dear to a free people. The following exhibits one of the instances of that infuriate malice against the defenders of our country, which we have attributed to the faction in these remarks.

HARTFORD, Conn. Dec. 17.

CAPT. BOARDMAN'S TRIAL.

Last week, before the County Court now in session in this town, came on the cause of the STATE vs. ELIJAH BOARDMAN, Captain in the U. S. service, for *causing drums, to be beat through the public streets of this "populous" City, while in the recruiting service, in the summer of 1814.* The Jury returned a verdict of *guilty!* On what law this prosecution is founded we know not, for we can assure our readers that we have no statute or city law that applies to the offence, and we defy even that limb of the law, the State Attorney, to prove that it comes within any provision of the "common law." It is supposed, however, that Capt. Boardman was convicted on our "Blue Laws," one of which, if we mistake not, ordains that no one shall play upon any instrument, except the "S. w. Harp and Trumpet."—We are not in the habit of arraigning decisions of Courts—but we do believe in this case, and he been tried by the numerous spectators of both parties who were present during the trial, that at least nine-tenths would have acquitted him. Capt. Boardman stood in this queer predicament—either to be *caulked* for not doing his duty, for he was ordered here on the recruiting service, or to do it and *suffer punishment* therefor, by a State Court; of the two evils he chose, as every other officer would have done, the latter, and has thereby been subject to pay nearly three hundred dollars. After all, Connecticut was assisting with all along the ensuing season.

her might to carry on the war, and is now demanding of the General Government \$145,000 for her services!!!

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE, DECEMBER 11.

Important to Americans trading to the West Indies.

A gentleman of this place, lately from the West Indies, states for public information, that masters of American vessels must be cautious not to anchor for a longer period than 24 hours off any of the British ports in the West Indies from which American commerce is excluded. In this case, they will be liable to seizure and condemnation, on the plea of attempt and breach of the Trade Laws. Our information adds that one vessel from North Carolina, for anchoring near the port of Antigua, was seized and carried in, but for some influential friends of her captain, would have been condemned—he understood that several American vessels had been condemned in the other Islands—the above plea being urged as the cause.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

On Thursday, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at the City Hall in this city, before the Hon. Wm. W. VAN NESS, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this State, his Honor JACOB RADCLIFFE, Mayor of this City, and Aldermen MAPES and ALBURTUS—came on the trial of Diana SELICK, a black woman, for the murder of an infant black child of one Hester Johnson, by prison, in the month of January last. Mr. Ermett and Mr. Price were assigned as counsel for the prisoner, and Mr. Maxwell acted as the public prosecutor.

After a full and candid investigation of the case, the Jury were charged by Judge Van Ness, and, in about one hour, returned with a verdict of guilty. One of the Jurors, on being polled, stated that he had doubts—on which they were ordered to retire; and in a few minutes returned a verdict of guilty, and recommending her to mercy.

The prisoner was allowed, during the trial, a chair, in which she was supported by pillows, having been ill in prison for a long time.

Judge Van Ness then addressed the prisoner, and, in the most solemn and impressive manner, pronounced the awful sentence of death. The execution to take place on Friday, the 18th day of April next.

He then in a very proper manner adverted on the conduct of those who vend poisonous articles without ascertaining to what purpose they are to be applied, and expressed doubts whether it was not an indictable offence—and declared, that, not for hundreds of thousands, would not possess the feelings of those persons who, in this instance, sold the sixpenny worth of arsenic which was used to take away the life of a fellow creature, and which has now forfeited the life of another.

A perusal of the newspapers of the United States, for some time past would naturally lead a person to conclude, that in our progress in some of the arts, we will not have long to complain of our inferiority to the older and more polished nations of the world. The plan of setting fire to houses, and that of throwing snuff in the eyes of shopkeepers and others, with a view to pilfer, and to pick pockets, are novelties to the citizens of Philadelphia. An attempt to plunder was made last week, no doubt by one of the same fraternity which, being in rather a different line, we will narrate in order to put the public on their guard against any similar attempts.

A gentle looking man went, on Monday last on board the sloop Augusta, captain, PRENTISS, lying at Pine street wharf which had on board a cargo of salmon and mackerel. He bargained with the master for 4 barrels of salmon, and 6 of mackerel, which he marked on the head, in chalk with the letters N. B.; and went away promising to call the next day. Accordingly, the next morning he brought a dray, and took four barrels of salmon and one of mackerel; which the captain permitted him to do, without opposition, supposing that when he came for the remainder, he would pay him. The man, however, did not return, and the captain getting apprehensive for the fate of his fish, took measures to ascertain, if possible, where they were. After some trouble, he found that they had been put on board of a vessel, which was shortly to sail.

Am. Cen.

On Monday forenoon a well dressed man called a hand-cart-man, and took him to a store in Centinel-street, where he directed him to take away a bale of goods, which lay in the lower part of the store. While the hand-cart-man was getting the bale into the cart, a clerk in the counting room accidentally noticed him. The man at this moment told the hand-cart-man to stay where he was, and walked deliberately away, pretending that he should come back immediately. He soon turned a corner of the street, and has not been seen since. Let store-keepers be on their guard against such tricks.

Best D. Adv.

POTATOES.

The seed of this root can be saved by cutting off a small piece of the seed end and putting it into a crusk, mixed in a little earth to keep them from drying or moulding; an early attention to the seed saving in this way is highly recommended, as in all probability it will exceed.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 21.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. M'FADON, who came passenger in the Highflyer, 32 days from Bogotá de Piedras has politely communicated to the editors of the Baltimore Patriot the following important intelligence:

The fort of Monteblanco, which commands the King's Road near the cities of

Orizaba and Cordova was captured Nov.

15, by a force of 2,500 Spanish royalists

by means of treachery. Several attacks

were repulsed by the fort; but two com-

panies of royalists, throwing down their

arms and rushing into the fort under pre-

text of joining the patriots, having

arms put into their hands by the latter

in the night rose upon them, and in con-

junction with the troops without, subdu-

ed the garrison.

Gen. Vittoria, the patriot commander

of the province, was in turn besieging

the royalists—he had a force block-

ading the cities of Xalapa, Orizaba and

Cordova.

The royalists were advanced from

Veracruz, 1000 strong, upon Bogotá,

which is garrisoned by only 75 men, and

which probably have to surrender.

The fort of Guazacicos was attacked in

the month of October last, by General

Teran, who was defeated with the loss of

400 men.—Wm. D. ROBINSON, Esq. was

killed among them.

FROM THE LOUISIANA GAZETTE, OF NOVEMBER 13.

CHOCATW LANDS.

It appears that by a late treaty with the Choctaw Indians, they have agreed to sell to the U. States their claim to the tract of country on the east side of the Tombigbee, lying below the mouth of the Oaklitha, and above the old boundary, about 150 miles from the head of Mobile Bay, near Fort Holmes. This land has been for a long time in dispute between them and the Creeks; and the extent of the Choctaw claim is to the top of the ridge that divides the waters of the Tombigbee from those of the Alabama. Six or seven years since, the two tribes agreed to settle their dispute by a game at ball, and if we do not mistake, it was won by the Creeks. At all events, by the treaty concluded by General JACKSON, in 1814, with the Creeks, they relinquished all their claim to it, and as we have now purchased it from the Chactaws, it is probable there will be no more question about our title.

A great part of this land is very valuable, some indeed is pine barren—but on the banks of the Tombigbee, and on a great part of the highlands, the soil is equal to any in the U. States. The eastern part of the Mississippi Territory is increasing fast in population, and when this body of fertile land, in addition to the rich country on the Alabama, is thrown into market, it must soon be not merely the most populous, but the most wealthy part of that territory. True, near tide-water its settlements can never be extensive, owing more to the sterility of the soil, than the insularity of the climate. But the interior possesses every advantage of soil and climate that can be wished, with good navigable waters.

If the article below is correct, the U. S. have bought a great bar-

gain.

FROM THE ST. STEPHENS HALCYON, OF NOVEMBER 1.

We understand that on the 24th of October a treaty was concluded and signed between the United States' Commissioners and the Chiefs of the Choctaw Indians—by which the latter have ceded a valuable tract of country embraced within the following boundaries, to wit:

The Choctaws cede to the U. States and quit claim to all the lands pretended to be claimed by them east of a line beginning at the mouth of Oaklitha, where the Chikasaw line terminates on the south; thence down the Tombigbee, (meaning to make the main channel a common water path or navigation,) to the point where the line of the late boundary crossed the same at Palukta, banne.

In consideration of the above cession, the United States paid the Choctaws in hand (in merchandise,) ten thousand dollars, and engage to pay, annually, for twenty years, six thousand dollars—making, in the whole, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Several efforts were made to secure some reserves for individuals, but without success.

The most decorum was observed in conducting the negotiation.

CANAL CARONDELET.

From every appearance a few months will complete the labors of the Navigation Company on this Canal and give an easy access to the basin immediately in the rear of the city to the schooners and other craft navigating lake Pontchartrain &c. The work is now so far progressed that a few weeks of dry weather would enable the underwriters to finish it—but this cannot be expected at this season.—The crevass at Macarty's last spring has delayed the completion—not so much on account of the actual damage it did as the delay it occasioned.

It is contemplated to extend the canal to the Mississippi—but we apprehend that the fund of the company are inadequate at this moment to this desirable object.

From the basin to the river will require a canal of between five and six thousand feet; and towards this the government

of the United States have appropriated, if we are not mistaken, the sum of 20,000 dollars, to be expended, however, only on the works to be erected at the junction of the canal and the river.

The elegant basin opened in the rear of the city, near the site of the old charity hospital, is capable of containing a great number of small schooners, and when the works on Canal Carondelet are finished, which will connect it with lake Pontchartrain and its tributary waters, it will open to the inhabitants of their margins a certain and lucrative market for all their surplus produce, while their supplies, no longer impeded by the sloughs of the Bayou roads, will reach them at far less expense, and in greater abundance.

SAVING OF FUEL.

Mr. Mathew CONNELL, of New-Haven, Conn. has invented and erected in his own house, a *fire place* and grate, which appears to be well calculated for saving fuel. Mr. Read states, that on the 4th instant which it will be remembered was a very cold day, all the fuel consumed was one half bushel of oak coal, and one stick of dry walnut wood 33 inches in length, and 5 1/2 inches in diameter; which not only kept the room warm enough for a sitting room from 7 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening, but was ample sufficient to do the cooking for the family consisting of seven persons.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The late accounts from South America, which appeared in the French papers, make considerable sensations here. They have given rise to a report of Joseph, Bonapart's brother, being called to the throne of Mexico. The success of Humber, and his companions, who are represented as the leaders of a numerous army produces a general wish in the French officers on half pay to emigrate to that country. The editors of all the French papers have, in consequence received orders to make no further intensions relation to the events in South America."

Dublin paper.

Northampton, Mass. Dec. 11.

DAMAGED CORN.—We state, for the information of those who are in the habit of feeding their cattle with the poor and injured corn, which did not come to maturity this year, owing to the early frosts, that several valuable cows and many young cattle have died in this town, the past week, which had been fed on this kind of food—and the milk and cream of those which have survived, is so offensive as to be unfit for use.

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.

The bill for the relief of Luther Bingham & the bill to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage were received from the House of Representatives and passed to a second reading.

Mr. MORROW submitted the following motion, lies on the table:

Resolved, that the committee on Public Lands be requested to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the reservation from sale of such portion of the public lands producing the live oak and red cedar timbers, as may be necessary to afford a sufficient supply of those timbers for public naval architecture; and also the measures proper for preventing waste and damage on the same, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

After referring one or two private petitions.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 23.

The day was principally occupied on "Executive Business," the consideration, in secret sitting, of appointments or treaties. Several bills of minor importance passed without conclusive readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.

A petition was this morning presented by Mr. CLARK, of N. Y. from the sufferers by the incursion of the enemy at Buffalo, of a like tenor with that of yesterday, presented by the same gentleman. It gave rise to some conversation which resulted in a reference of both memorials, on a motion of Mr. WEBSTER to select committees, to report thereon.

Mr. YANCEY, of N. C. from the committee of claims, made sundry unfavorable reports on petitions referred to that committee, viz. on the petition of Rachel VEN, praying for money she supposed due to her husband for recruiting money, on the petition of James GODDARD, praying compensation for his property destroyed by the enemy during the war, in consequence of his being a deputy collector of the customs; on the petition of John M'REAM, on the petition of BARRY and HODGE, who pray compensation for private property destroyed in the Navy Yard in this city; on the petition of JOHN A. THOMAS, who prays to be allowed a sum of public money stolen from him whilst engaged in the recruiting service; on the petition of ELIAS PARK, praying compensation for property destroyed by the enemy, in consequence of certain acts of officers of the U. States.

All these unfavorable reports were concurred in except the last, which was on motion of Mr. GROSVENOR of N. Y. ordered to lie on the table.

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the admission of the same into the Union; and also a bill to establish a separate territorial government in the Eastern part of the Mississippi Territory; which bills were twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Chappell of S. C.

Resolved, That the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the several laws, which bar from settlement the claims against the government, denominating Loan office certificates, bonds for interest on the public debt, final settlement certificates, commissioners' certificates, credits given in lieu of army certificates, cancelled credits for the pay of the army for which no certificates were issued and invalid pensions.

Mr. Forsyth of Geo. from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill, entitled

an act concerning the Navigation of the United States.

Mr. Forsyth, from the same committee also reported a bill supplementary to the act regulating the duties on imports and tonnage.

Those two bills were twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the report, required by a resolution of the House, of the proceedings of the Commissioner of Claims, appointed under the act passed at the last session, authorizing payment for property lost, captured or destroyed whilst in the military service of the United States, accompanied by a large trunk full of documents relating thereto.

The message and documents were referred to the committee appointed to enquire into this subject.

Some rather acrimonious debate took place on a motion of Mr. Johnson of Ky. to have the report printed for the use of the house, which was objected to by some as being wholly unnecessary; and by others, advised not only as being necessary, but as being almost a matter of course. The debate culminated in a decision in favor of printing the report.

Mr. Taut of Ky. then moved to discharge the committee of investigation in this subject, from its further consideration, with a view to bring the subject generally before the house; which motion was negatived.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Hud of Geo. moved to take up the bill for the establishment of a National University; and Mr. Johnson of Ky. called up one of the bills reported by the Military committee. Both motions were negatived.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Condict of N. J. resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the bill further to encourage vaccination.

[The bill prescribes certain duties to be performed by the Agent for Vaccination, such as furnishing matter and instructions to the Army and Navy, and annually to every Post Office in the United States—and provides that the Agent shall for his services receive a salary from the government.]

The bill passed on without debate, until that part of the bill came under consideration, which designates the amount of the salary to be allowed to the agent.

Mr. Condict moved to fix the salary at 2000 dollars; Mr. Hahn of Pa. moved 1500; and Mr. Ross of Pa. 1000.

The question having been taken on 2000, was decided in the negative.

Messrs. Comstock of N. Y. Woodward of S. C. Condict and Southward of N. Y. supported 1500 of some length, by arguments having reference to the labor and great importance of the services required; and Mr. Ross of Pa. opposed it, on the ground of its being more than sufficient compensation for an officer who could at the same time pursue his own profession. Mr. Taylor of N. Y. also supported 1500 dollars, in a decided speech, grounded on the incessant care and labor, and arduous duties, to be devolved on this officer.

Mr. Taylor moved to fix the salary at 1800 dollars. This motion was negatived by a small majority.

The question was taken on 1500 dollars, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Condict of N. J. then moved to amend the bill so as to add an allowance "for stationary and printing, provided the same do not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars."—Negatived.

After some further proceedings, the committee rose and reported the bill to the house.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House adjourned.

HARTFORD, (Con.) Dec. 17.

Eight hundred bushels of Turnips were raised last season, on 1 acre and 20 rods of land, by Mr. Hooker, Esq. of Bristol. The ground was a clay loam, and stony—and has been improved as a pasture for some years. It was broke up about the month of May, and was manured (after the first plowing) from the hog-pen and wood-yard: it had five plowings, and several harrowings. The seed was sown on the 3d day of August, a shower succeeded soon, the plants were thinned by pulling out from the thickest spots, and the above extraordinary crop produced.

SPECIE PAID!

A certain Valentine Zeigler, a chimney sweeper in Reading, Penn. who had been issuing promissory notes to a considerable amount, has at last, to place before the banking institutions an exam-

ple worthy of imitation, given the public notice, that his notes will be redeemed in Specie at sight. — York Gaz.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

A message from the senate proposing to go into the election of a U. S. Senator was received.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a bill to establish a Bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of The Bank of Dorchester. Mr. Taney a bill for the better payment of Jurors in Frederick.—Read.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte, the following message was read:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose, with your concurrence, to adjourn from Friday next, to

Experience has taught us that very little business is transacted immediately preceding the Christmas Holi-Days, and during that time so many members of both houses absent themselves, that a quorum of either cannot be formed. We therefore are of opinion that the proposed adjournment, whilst it will afford an opportunity to many members of the Legislature to return to their families, and to give a personal attention to their private affairs, at a very interesting season, would be productive of no real detriment.

After filling up the blank in said message with Monday the 30th, the same was adopted—yeas 49, nays 22.

The bill from the Senate to repeal an act authorising a lottery for cutting a canal from Blackwater to Parson's Creek, was passed and returned to that house.

On motion of Mr. Duvall, leave given to bring in a bill to pay the civil list.

Mr. Pitt delivers a bill to increase the allowance to sheriffs for keeping prisoners in gaol, and finding them victuals. Read.

The house proceeded to the election of a Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the U. S. States. The ballots were deposited in the box, and on examination it appeared that Alexander C. Hanson had 46 votes, and Gen. Wm. H. Winder 39 votes.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

A message from the Senate agreeing to the proposition of the House to adjourn until the 30th inst.

The report of the committee recommending to the general government the adoption of measures to prevent or limit the exportation of grain, was read the second time and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Taney, leave given to bring in a bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body—yeas 55, nays 8.

Mr. Taney delivers the said bill—Read.

The report in favour of Wm. H. Winder was read the second time, and disagreed from.

The bill to incorporate the Union Beneficial Society of Baltimore, was passed.

Mr. Stoddert delivers a bill to establish county schools.

The bill supplementary to an act for the regulation of officers' fees, was, on motion of Mr. Callis, referred to the next general assembly.

The bill securing to the sheriff of Baltimore county the gaol fees of certain insolvent debtors, was passed.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.

The house met, and adjourned until Monday the 30th inst.

Gen. Meriwether, of the U. S. States' Commissioners in the late treaty with the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians, has permitted us to take the following extract from a letter addressed by himself and Gen. Jackson to the Secretary of War, respecting the wish of the Cherokee to migrate beyond the Mississippi.

It was intimated to us by several of the Chiefs, that a strong disposition prevailed among many individuals of the nation to emigrate to the west of the Mississippi; and they wished to know, whether in the event of a national removal, it was practicable to effect an exchange with general government, giving them territory in this neighborhood for a like extent in the vicinity of White River.

We encouraged a belief that it was feasible; and advised, that when the nation had come to a conclusion on the subject, that delegates clothed with full authority

to negotiate a treaty of exchange, should be sent to Washington."

Delegates have not yet gone on, but it is believed they soon will. The territory recently ceded to the United States by the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians, we are informed, contains about 13,000 square miles of very rich land, for which only \$200,000 were given in ten annual instalments, being less than four cents an acre.

MAMMOTH BEET.

A Beet has been raised the past season, at East Haddam, in the garden of the Rev. Elijah Parsons, which weighed when it was first taken from the ground 256 oz.—after it was severed from the top, and ready to deposit in the cellar, it weighed 164 oz. Other Beets usually good and large were raised in the same garden, the weight of one of which was

found to be 96 oz. The past season, it is believed, has been favorable for the growth of this kind of vegetables, they having been found in many places uncommonly large and sweet.

A HINT TO THE PROFESSORS OF MEDICINE, &c.

The following circumstance lately happened in an hospital in Dublin. A case of Hydrocephalus was brought in; a girl had been bitten in the foot, and the usual dreadful symptoms followed. Dr. Stokes applied the tourniquet upon the thigh, thereby cutting off all nervous communication with the affected part, when the girl called for water, and drank heartily. The tourniquet was loosened, and immediately the humor of liquids returned. The tourniquet was again tightened, and the dread of liquids was again removed. Upon Dr. Stokes proposing to cut off the limb, a difference of opinion arose amongst the physicians, and much time was lost in the disputation, and the certainty of a useful discovery was also lost. But enough is here said, to excite the attention of medical gentlemen to ascertain the fact by future trials.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The British ship *Mary*, capt. TAYLOR, arrived last evening in 45 days from Liverpool, left the 29th Oct. Captain T.

brought no papers. He informs that

Sea Island Cotton had experienced a de-

pression, but that Uplands, Rice, &c.

remained as per former advices.

A most wicked and diabolical attempt was made to poison the passengers, officers and crew of the packet schooner *Maria*, captain LATHAM, arrived on Sunday evening from New York. Provisionally, however, though eight persons partook of the poisoned dish, but one fell a victim to its deleterious operation.—This ill-fated young man was Mr. JOHN BENJAMIN, whose place of residence we understand, in N. Carolina. The poison (supposed to be arsenic) was mixed with a dish of hash, for breakfast; and every person who tasted it was almost immediately attacked with violent vomiting. As soon as discovered, every precaution was used to prevent its effect, by using castor oil, abstaining from water, &c. Mr. Benjamin died in 24 hours after eating the poisoned meat; it is supposed from having indulged in the use of water. The other sufferers (among whom was captain Latham) though they underwent great pain and suffering, have nearly recovered. This circumstance took place when the *Maria* had been about 4 days out from N. York.

Very little doubt is entertained that this atrocious act was committed by Jno. Gibson, a free black man, cook to the vessel, to vent his resentment at having been censured for neglect of duty, just before leaving New York.—He was heard to utter some threats of this nature whilst there, and on the morning of the above catastrophe, he turned a boy out of the cambouse whilst making the fatal lash. The unhappy wretch pretended also to have eaten of the fish, and affected to vomit, but it was discovered by those around him, that it was all a sham. He was lodged in the guard house as soon as the vessel arrived, and has since been fully committed for trial.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY IN VEGITATION.

Mrs. Agnes Ibbetson, an English Lady, well known for her obtained researches, has made a discovery in regard to the formation of the seeds of plants which may be esteemed one of the greatest discoveries in Phytology. The discovery which she has announced to the world—the formation of seeds in the root; for she affirms, from the wheat to the cedar, from the moss to the largest forest tree, all plants form their seeds in the root only.

By the seeds she means the essential drop which joins the vital string,

and forms the essence of the seed; and afterwards composes the chief part of the *cercotum*.

Resolutions have been introduced, by federalists, into the legislature of Maryland, reprobating caucus nominations of president as striking "at the purity and freedom of elections." The movers of

this proceeding allege, that they deem it their "sacred duty to stem the tide of public corruption." If these wretched and inconsistent factiosists were really sincere in their pretensions to a "sacred" regard to the purity and freedom of elections, they would begin the work of reform, they would cleanse the Augæstæ at home. It is a gross insult to the honest part of the people of Maryland for the federal delegates to affect indignation at an act of congress, only supposed to be hostile to liberty, while they themselves, or their partisans, before and at every state election, practice bribery and corruption in the most flagitious manner. Federalists in the state boasted of the large sums they expended to secure triumph at the late election of senator and delegates. They do not pretend that any thing of this sort happens in a congressional caucus. Deep guilt in a congressional caucus, deep guilt in the national legislature! First

PLUCK THE BEAN OUT OF THINE OWN EYES, thou *charismatic* hypocrite.

Bull. Pat.

— December 24.

Among the several very important bills reported yesterday in the House of Representatives is one on the subject of internal improvement.

The committee, it appears, in their report, have

gone farther than was at first proposed, and em-

braced the whole proceeds of the stock of the

United States in the National Bank. This will

produce, an annual sum of somewhere about six hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Pickens did not, yesterday, call up his motion to amend the constitution. The pre-

sumption is, as some members have departed

home since Friday, and others propose going,

that the mover does not mean to renew the dis-

cussion, until the House shall again be full, after

the holidays.

Stephen D. Miller is chosen to fill the vacan-

cy in the House of Representatives from South

Carolina, vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Mayrant.

CAUTION.

Counterfeit 50 dollar notes on the *Union Bank* of Maryland in this city, are in circulation.

Plate C—payable to James Carty [instead of

James Carty] dated 2d of June 1815.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH HOG.

Wm. Smith of Flushing, L. I. killed, a few

days since a two years old hog which weighed

112 pounds.

Singular Villain.—A woman has been com-

mitted to prison in Philadelphia, supposed to be

the same who exchanged a *black child* for a white

one, at *Peculiar*, in the state of New York, last

October.

Was committed to the jail of this county, on

the 6th inst., as a runaway, a negro man who

calls himself RALPH WARMESLEY, and says

he belongs to me, Robert R. Bailey, of the City

of Washington. Ralph Warmesley is tolerably

black, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches

tall, slender made, has a large scar on his

forehead, and his left hand crippled, both occasioned by a burn.

His clothing when committed, consisted of one pair of *inse* pants, a red

THE BACHELOR'S WISH.

Let others praise a beauteous face,
The features of the fair;
I look for spirit in her eyes,
And meaning in her air.
What though seem quite sweet and mild,
With color fresh as morn;
An innocent and harmless child,
As ever yet was born.
This will not kindle my desire,
Nor make we wish to wed;
Let ignorance should quench the fire,
Which wisdom would have fed.
What her shape be faultless too,
And carriage almode,
Her manner pleasing to the view,
Whene'er she walks abroad.
The charming puppet may pass by,
Or gently fall and rise;
It will not hurt my peace, for I
Have ears as well as eyes.
I want to know the inward state
And temper of her mind;
If she will pout, or rage or fret,
Be gentle or unkind.
If her discourse be calm and staid,
And judgment rule for life;
Nonsense may charm in a maid,
But never in a wife.
I love to see a female friend,
Who looks as if she thought;
Who to her household will attend,
And do what'er she ought.
A Quaker plainness in her dress,
Kitchen and servant clean;
Provision neither in excess,
Nor scandalously mean.
O could I such a female find,
Such treasure in a wife;
I'd pass my days to peace resign'd,
Nor fear the ills of life.

Malancholy Shipwreck.

ST. JOHNS, (N. B.) Nov. 20.

On the 10th inst. the hired transport Harpooner, Joseph Bryant, master, from Quebec bound to England, was totally lost at St. Shot's near Cape Pine, (where H. M. ship Comus, capt. Bramer, was lately wrecked.)

The Harpooner sailed from Quebec on Sunday 27th of October; having on board 385 men, women and children, exclusive of the ship's company, principally the 4th Royal Veteran battalion, under the command of capt. Prime, and lieut. Mylrea, one of the oldest subalterns in his majesty's service: he is 70 years of age, and was the last person who quitted the wreck, having remained there 19 hours. She had also detachments of the following reg'ts.—Royal Artillery, Artillery Drivers, 78th, 76th, 99th, 103d De Watville's, and Glengary Fencibles; under the command of capt. Willock.—103d regiment. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on this gentleman, for his indefatigable exertions and perseverance in saving a number of the distressed passengers.

They had moderate weather down the river & gulf; & at the time she went on shore was going about five knots, supposing they had been much to the eastward; the fog for several days had prevented an observation being taken. She struck about 9 o'clock at night; when the master called all hands forward, which brought her by the head, and occasioned her to swing around with her stern to the shore. The wind increased and blew a heavy gale; the masts were cut away, and the large boats stove to pieces soon after she struck. The stern boat having been lowered down, some of the crew succeeded in getting ashore, but could not return through the great surf. The vessel lay on her beam ends, and the sea made a passage over her.—At this time she took fire in the cabin, by the candle falling on some spirits, and by the fire from the cabin stove; the water soon extinguished it. The people collected on deck clinging to the weather side and other parts of the ship, forming a solid mass.

After many fruitless attempts, they at last succeeded in getting a rope on shore from the stern, by tying it to a dog which happened to be on board, who swam with it to the shore about day light; when the strongest made their way over the heads of the rest, to take advantage of the only means left to save themselves by this rope. Many perished on the deck; others were washed over board with parts of the wreck, when the ship fell to pieces, about 11 o'clock, A.M. most of whom were drowned. It is difficult to paint the horror of the scene. Children clinging to their parents for help; parents themselves struggling with death, and stretching out their feeble arms to save their children, dying within their grasp.

After getting on shore they remained on the rock for the night, and next day found a house a mile distant occupied by fishermen, who could afford them no other relief but fire and shelter, and that but for a few.

On the 12th, about four miles further on the road, they were met by Messrs. Holden and Sinclair from Trepassey with a party of men bringing provisions, shoes and other necessary articles for their accommodation, who went at the instance of capt. Scott, ensign Gleeson and the master of the vessel; they had proceeded to Trepassey on the 12th for that purpose. After distributing their timely nourishment, and waiting until they had partaken thereof, they returned with them to Trepassey, through a morass of sixteen miles, rendering them every assistance which humanity and their means could dictate. The exertions of this walk in the weak state to which they were re-

duced, was if possible, worse than what they suffered on the wreck.

The whole of their property and clothes except what they happened to have on at the time, was totally lost, so that they remained until their arrival at Trepassey in wet clothes, where every exertion was made by the inhabitants to render their situation comfortable. The particular attention and care of Mr. & Mrs. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, and Mr. Simms, was beyond praise, treating them with every mark of kindness and hospitality.

Captain Prime, their worthy commanding officer, hired a schooner from Mr. Burke to bring from thence the surviving officers and families, and the veterans, except a few, who from their wounds could not be removed, were left under the charge of capt. Willock, and are expected here in a few days.

Another schooner brought the Artillery and others; they landed here on the 18th, where they met a most kind reception and assistance for the amelioration of their peculiarly afflicting and distressed situation.

Particulars of the fate of the Officers & their Families.

Fourth R.V. battalion.—Captain and Mrs Prime, saved; three children lost; Lieut. Mylrea, his eldest daughter about 19 years and one son, Frederick, about 13 years of age, saved; Mrs. Mylrea, Miss Rose, about 17, and Sophia 7 years of age lost; the eldest of the two latter was drowned in her father's arms. Paymaster Stott saved; this gentleman was the first that came round here with the melancholy intelligence. Surgeon Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, and three children lost; Miss Armstrong, about 15, the only surviving one of this family, was saved by the exertions of capt. Willock, who also saved Miss Mylrea, and many others. Lieut. Wilson, an old and gallant officer from the 3d, or Old Buffs, with a son and daughter and one child under his care, (of the Royal Artillery,) lost. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Wilson saved.

103d Regiment.—Capt. Willock and Lieut. Gleeson saved; this last gentleman who got on shore early, also deserves the highest praise, for his exertions on this trying occasion, particularly in saving lieut. Mylrea who had thrown himself from part of the wreck on to a rock, where the waves left him; Lieut. Gleeson got two sailors to throw a rope, which he put round himself, and was drawn up to a place of safety.

Total saved 177
Lost 208

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, the 6th of January next, for cash, at Robert Wright's, by virtue of a w. of f. issued out of Queen Ann's county court, at the suit of Jas. Hackett, use of Henry W. Hackett, use of Benjamin Willmott—the following property, taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Wright, to wit:—One negro man named Peter, one negro man named Joe, one negro man named George, and fifty barrels of corn.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff
of Queen Ann's county.

Dec. 17 3

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of Seasonable and Fancy Goods, all of which they offer very low for Cash or Country Produce.

CLAYLAND & NABB.
November 5—m

CHEAP CLOTHS.

LAMBERT & THOS. REARDON,
TAYLORS,

Have just received a handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Stockinets, and Vestings, of superior quality, which they offer at very reduced prices; having also received the latest fashions, and made arrangements to have them, as changes may take place, as well to keep up a neat assortment of the most fashionable goods in their line, they flatter themselves, they have it in their power to furnish such of their customers as may think proper to favor them with a call and the public, with their clothes, on as good, if not better terms, than can be obtained on this shore, and inferior, no respect, to those procured in the cities.

Orders from Gentlemen in the adjoining countries, who have left their measures with us, or such as may favor us with them, shall be attended to with the greatest care and punctuality by The Public's Humble Servants,

LAM. & THO. REARDON.

Easton, Dec. 3

WORSE AND WORSE.

The subscriber will this week open an assortment of Fall & Winter Goods, purchased for cash, at the auctions in Philadelphia; and flatters himself that they will be offered to the public on terms as low, if not lower, than were ever offered in this market;—even below the prime cost in England.

THO. P. BENNETT.

Easton, Nov. 19—m

A FRIENDLY CAUTION.

I hereby certify that from this day forward, I forward all persons from trespassing either with dog or gun on Poplar Island, (or landing thereon at any other place except the proper landing below the Wind Mills) as I am determined to pursue the rigor of the law towards all trespassers without respect to persons.

JOHN SEARS.

Poplar Island, Dec. 10—6

WANTED TO HIRE.

For the next year, three or four good men hands. Enquire at this office.

Dec. 17 3

THE BRICK STORE & CELLAR,

at present occupied by Mr. George W. Lee.

For further particulars apply at the Star Office.

Oct. 1.

FOR RENT.

And possession given the 1st of January next,

THE BRICK STORE & CELLAR,

at present occupied by Mr. George W. Lee.

For further particulars apply at the Star Office.

Dec. 17 3

HUGH OREM.

Dec. 17 3

GROOME & LAMBDIN.

At their old stand, opposite the Bank, HAVE RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND ARE NOW OPENING A LARGE SUPPLY OF GOODS,

WHICH WITH THEIR FORMER STOCK AND LATE SUPPLY, COMPRIZE A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, IRONMONGERY, QUEEN'S-WARE, &C. &C.

WHICH THEY RECOMMEND TO THE ATTENTION OF THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, AS THEY HAVE BEEN SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS, AND WILL BE DISPOSED OF AT THE MOST REDUCED CASH PRICES.

EASTON, NOVEMBER 12.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,

THEY HAVE RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE A SMALL SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH IS A BOX OF ELEGANT IRISH LINENS, LONG LAWNS, &c. ALSO, HARDWARE, AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, VIZ.

REFINED SUGARS, VARIOUS QUALITIES.

BROWN DO, VARIOUS QUALITIES.

WHITENING AND GREEN COFFEE.

JAVA DO, IMPERIAL.

HYSON, YOUNG HYSON.

HYSON SKIN, 4TH PROOF COGNAC BRANDY.

PEACH AND APPLE DO.

JAMAICA AND ANTIGUA SPIRITS.

Genuine HOLLAND GIN.

OLD RYE AND CORN WHISKEY.

OLD MADERIA.

DRY LISON.

SHERRY.

TENNESSEE.

MALAGA.

MOLASSES.

STRONG BEER.

LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT.

FIRKIN BUTTER.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

MOULD AND DIP CANDLES.

MUSCATEL AND BLOOM RAISINS.

MULGRAVE GRAPES IN JARS.

BLACK Currants.

ALMONDS AND FILBERTS.

ORLEANS AND GROUND NUTS.

FRESH LONDON MUSTARD.

CANARY AND ROSIN SOAP.

WINDSOR AND TRANSPARENT DO. FOR SHAVING.

SCREW AND LINSEED OILS.

PAINTS OF ALL KINDS.

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY.

ASSORTMENT OF CASTINGS.

TIN WARE ASSORTED.

WOODEN DO.

SALT PETER, ALLSPICE, PEPPER, GINGER, NUTMEGS, MACE, CLOVES, CINNAMON, Madder, ALUM, COPPERAS, &c. &c.

DECEMBER 3.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

MORSILL & LAMBDIN,

No. 1, GROOME'S Row.

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a handsome selection of DRY GOODS, comprised of the most

DESIRABLE ARTICLES.

They flatter themselves that no objection can be urged against their prices, as most of their Goods will be offered at Currency for Sterling.

Their customers, and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call.

EASTON, Dec. 17.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers having just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF INFORMING THEIR FRIENDS,

AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, THAT THEY WILL BE ABLE TO FURNISH THEM WITH ANY ARTICLE IN THEIR LINE, AS CHEAP AS THEY CAN BE HAD ON THIS SHORE.—AMONG WHICH ARE

1 BOX FINE IRISH LINENS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS & CASSIMERS.

IRISH POPLINS.

LUSTRE, &c.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

CASINGS, CUTLERY, &c.

ALL OF WHICH THEY WILL SELL ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH.

L. W. SPENCER & CO.

EASTON, Dec. 17

Just Received,

(of late importations) A small assortment of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Gold and Silver Patent Lever's—Capt. & Jewel.

And plain Watches, warranted;—also, low

priced Gold and Steel Single Cased do.—Gold,

Gilt and Steel Chains; Seals and Keys;—also,

Silver Ladies, Table, Dessert